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Middlesex University

CONTEXT STATEMENT FOR SUBMISSION FOR THE DEGREE OF PH.D. (OR M.PHIL.) BY PUBLISHED WORKS

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Published Work: *Global Terrorism*
Published 2002,
UN Institute for Training & Research
(UNITAR-POCI, New York, USA)

(Degree award confirmed by letter dated 24th September 2004)

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1. University Guidelines / Notes

1a. University Guidelines

The Guidelines for the Context Statement are published by the University as follows:

PhD by Published Works

Context Statement: Notes of Guidance

The 10,000-15,000 word context paper is, in effect, an expansion of the 500 word abstract written as part of the case for submission for the degree of PhD by published works. Its function is to help the examiners to set the submitted works in context; it could act as the basis for an article or articles for publication. Its intention is to justify the claim for the award for PhD by adding a critical overview of research underpinning the submission. It should include the following:

- A background to and critical review of the selected works, including a summary of the works selected
- A clear argument as to how the works relate to each other
- Evidence and exemplification of claims made that the research constitutes a significant and original contribution to knowledge
- Evidence and exemplification of claims made that the selected works are equivalent to a PhD by the conventional (thesis) route
- An account and critique of research methodologies used in the research
- A critical review of the candidate's development as a researcher over the period of the research
- A description of the limitations of the research

1b. Notes

A. The requirement *to present a clear argument as to how the works relate to each other* is not applicable in this case since only a single work is submitted for evaluation.

B. The selected (*published*) work is herein referred to either as the *published work*, or by its name. i.e. *Global Terrorism*.

C. This Context Statement consists of 14, 605 words (+ *the photo illustrations and annexes*)

2. Background to the Selected Work

The background to *Global Terrorism* and its research began in earnest in 1987 while I was serving with UNIFIL¹, and continued in subsequent UN Peacekeeping Missions, including a second tour in UNIFIL during 1993².

While a number of UNIFIL staff would return each evening across the border from Lebanon to the comparatively safe environment of Israel, I was among those staff who resided in Lebanon, specifically in a village named *Alma a' Shab*, located in the south-western extremity of the country (*please see Annex A*).

This village was located two kilometres north of the Israeli border, five kilometres east from UNIFIL Headquarters at Naqoura (*a Muslim village*), and approximately ten kilometres south from the seaside city of *Sûr*³ – which was at that time, a *PLO*⁴ and *Hizballah*⁵ stronghold. This Christian village was under control of the so-called South Lebanese Army⁶, since disbanded, with some of its members now serving long prison sentences for treason, war crimes and gross human rights violations such as torture, committed at the notorious Khiam jail. The vast majority of the village's inhabitants had members or relatives serving in the SLA. Most were volunteers, but a number were pressed into service.

¹ United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, a lightly armed peacekeeping force of some 6000 troops in six battalions, logistics, and medical units.

² To view the latest operational map of UNIFIL, please refer to Annex A.

³ Arabic. In English, it is known as Tyre. Mentioned in Bible: First Kings 5, 1-18.

⁴ Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

⁵ Arabic. Party of God (Hezb / Hizb = party. Allah = God).

⁶ Known commonly by its acronym, the SLA, it was Israel's surrogate militia in Lebanon, and was comprised mainly of Christians, but with some Muslims.

In the climate of the Lebanese civil war, in which over 100 identifiable factions, militias, guerrilla and terrorist groups took part, UN duty frequently entailed travel in the Area of Operations (*termed the AO*) and consequently, encounters with a wide variety of allied and opposing factions occurred, often informally but also formally, in connection with operational issues such as negotiating or ensuring safe passage.

Owing to the UN's position of neutrality, it was quite commonplace when in contact with members of the various factions, to strike up conversation and even to elicit information, although factions such as Hizballah were notably more constrained than Palestinian and other Lebanese factions, owing to a strong sense of security awareness, based in turn upon the notion that all foreigners were potential spies.

Overall, many members of these factions and also members of the Israeli Defence Force and their surrogate militia, the SLA, were quite lucid and often initiated informal conversation. This is perhaps owing to the Levantine inclination for energetic hospitality towards strangers or foreigners (*in paradox to their seemingly renowned capacity for ruthless violence, when in dispute*⁷), more so than Europeans who seem noticeably more conservative or reserved in comparison, but who are no

The UNIFIL war memorial

less altruistic for that.

Peaceful and neutral interaction between the UN and local inhabitants of all factions was the general rule, and also a UN objective in order to engender confidence-building measures among all parties to the dispute; but there were exceptions to this even from the inception of the Mission. The war memorial at UNIFIL Headquarters stands silent witness to the 246 UN peacekeepers that lost their lives in Lebanon since 1978, from shooting, bombs, abduction and murder, bombardment and mines.

In a climate of conventional warfare, guerrilla warfare and terrorism, the conflict unsurprisingly engendered in many of the UNIFIL staff, an unavoidable awareness and interest, not least in terrorism.

I was no exception to this, and decided to record my experiences for use at some later date – I thought at the time that they might form the basis for memoirs. In 1988 I attended an informal memorial service at an UNTSO⁸ station for an Australian Military Observer. He was murdered after a anti-tank mine was deliberately planted for the return leg of his journey in a UN patrol jeep. His patrol partner, a Canadian officer who barely survived, very nearly bled to death after crawling for almost half a kilometre, crippled with catastrophic leg wounds.

The memorial service was conducted by a colleague of mine, Lt. Col. Richard Higgins⁹, who himself was abducted just over a month later by Hizballah terrorists. They eventually murdered him after a protracted and torturous incarceration; his remains were later thrown callously onto a Beirut street from a moving vehicle. These poignant events in such a short space of time, compelled my resolve to make thorough study of the dispute in the middle east, especially of terrorism.

I began to initiate penetrating enquiries, and noted the findings

Militiaman in south Lebanon

⁷ Similar traits were noted by T.E Lawrence in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, namely, a far wider scale of emotions, both positive and negative.

⁸ United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation. Consists of UN Military Observers operating in parallel to UNIFIL, but under an earlier mandate stemming from 1948, and unlike the battalions of UNIFIL, being all of officer rank and unarmed.

⁹ US Marine Corps, on secondment to the UNTSO Observer Group in Lebanon, where he served as station chief.

UNMOGIP Summer Headquarters, Srinagar, Kashmir

facilitated by frequent travel through the Area of Operations and by residing in Lebanon. It was at this time, that my interest could fairly be said to have turned into formal research.

In late 1993 I began working in UNMOGIP¹⁰ the UN Mission in India, Pakistan and Kashmir. By this time I had firmly focused my research upon terrorism and I practiced the same methodology that had proved so effective in Lebanon.

The main physical area of this research was within the old 1947 borders of the Jammu & Kashmir state¹¹, where the ceasefire line (800 kilometres long) separates the two sectors occupied by India and Pakistan, and in various proximities to which, there are located twelve of the seventeen UNMOGIP Field Stations and Headquarters'¹² (please see Annex C).

What became immediately apparent to me was the size of the operational area. While Lebanon spanned some 10,400 square kilometres, Jammu & Kashmir is 222,236 square kilometres¹³. This provided an almost endless source of invaluable research opportunities, additional to those related operational areas outside of Kashmir in India and Pakistan, and the occasional travel to Afghanistan, during the formative years of the Taliban¹⁴.

The conflict in Kashmir was in many ways more intense and high profile than in Lebanon. Hardly a day would pass in the Kashmir winter UN headquarters of Srinagar, without the sound of a grenade explosion or small arms fire in the distance, sometimes closer.

UNTSO Observation Post on the Golan heights

¹⁰ United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. Spans the ceasefire line (termed Line of Control) between India and Pakistan, which mostly runs through the Jammu & Kashmir State (Indian-held), Azad (or Liberated) Kashmir (Pakistani-held), but also a sector of the Punjab State (India) and Punjab Province (Pakistan), and lastly, the Northern Areas (part of the old JK state in 1947, before the partition of India. The Northern Areas are considered as part of Kashmir by India but not by Pakistan).

¹¹ The JK state is now disputed by both India, Pakistan (who respectively both occupy sectors) and independence separatists.

¹² Summer HQ is in Srinagar (Indian sector), winter HQ is in Rawalpindi (nr. Islamabad, Pakistan) with a liaison office in New Delhi.

¹³ See Annex B for a map of the JK State, Punjab and Northern Areas.

¹⁴ The regime which eventually took control of most of Afghanistan, and which allied with Al Qa'ida, until toppled in 2001.

UN Military and Political personnel (and candidate-student) in Mavinga, Angola, walking through the middle of a UNITA Guerrilla field headquarters (located immediately on both sides of the track - extremely well camouflaged).

It was at this time, under circumstances of isolation for several weeks (*owing to the Monsoon*), that I had the opportunity to recall relevant events from my UN service in Angola¹⁵ and convert recollections into notes. Angola was a useful experience as far as terrorism and guerrilla warfare was concerned, since while there, I was engaged in several fire fights against irregular armed elements, and later negotiated release after being held by armed elements with another UN member.

I also took the opportunity at this time to commit to structured note form, relevant experiences when serving with UN on the Golan heights, and from several years before, when serving in the UK Police and TAVR.

In all of the peacekeeping missions that I served in, I was fortunate in so far as my functions were nearly always of a security, political or logistics nature. This demanded and facilitated wide travel within the mission areas, resulting in my assimilating a great deal of information on the subjects of terrorism and guerrilla warfare. My political position in UNMOGIP (*as the Political Assistant to the General Officer Commanding*) was a particularly fortunate one in this regard, since our mandate's main objective was to monitor the ceasefire between India and Pakistan; something breached almost daily not only by regular armed forces, but mainly by irregular armed elements infiltrating into the Indian side of Kashmir – guerrillas and terrorists.

I tried to devise the method by which this research could best be disseminated. Having published no works before, a conventional book seemed out of the question, at least before a great deal of time might pass as I attempted to acquire the necessary literary skills.

Some time later, I recalled the courses on peacekeeping topics that I had taken in recent years with the UN Institute for Training & Research, with its programme for correspondence course studies.

These were clearly courses and written works relating to mainstream peacekeeping topics, but I wished to write about terrorism.

Based on my experiences in the field however, I had come to view terrorism in a somewhat untypical light for a European. Airliner hijackings, bombings by the Baader Meinhof gang, the IRA or ETA were quite clearly terrorism through western eyes which tended to view foreign conflicts such as those in south Lebanon or Kashmir, simply as regular and irregular armed conflict.

I had found that regular armed forces took part in those conflicts as well as guerrillas (*according to the Geneva convention stipulations concerning lawful armed combatants*), and also what were

Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front militants in Kashmir – both guerrillas and terrorists in the same group

¹⁵ 1989-1992. I had made the barest of notes during my time in Angola, owing to pressure of work and the intensity of the conflict.

quite clearly terrorists. I had further appreciated, that unlike European terrorist groups, there were armed groups whose membership frequently comprised both lawful guerrillas and unlawful terrorists.

Coupled with the knowledge of the abductions, bombings, assassinations and the like that periodically occurred in several UN peacekeeping missions, it gradually occurred to me, that Terrorism might reasonably be considered a relevant topic to peacekeeping.

In presenting this case to the Director of UNITAR (*who is also a William & Mary departmental Chair*), I was pleasantly surprised to find that both he and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) fully concurred with this view, and I subsequently proposed that I author a work on terrorism for UNITAR, in a format suitable to be used academic learning.

After presentation of relevant credentials, this proposal was accepted by UNITAR and DPKO, and I subsequently authored *Global Terrorism* in my own time from 1998 to almost the end of 1999, when it was first published.

I began almost immediately afterwards to gather further research information, in order to extensively update and illustrate *Global Terrorism*, and subsequently, a revised, full edition was published in late 2002. It included new information that I had assembled in Geneva and Vienna, from several local police and terrorist ¹⁶ sources that I was in contact with, partly owing to my position as a UN security manager.

UNITAR has received enrolments to study *Global Terrorism* from students in over twenty countries. It is also used at institutions such as the American Military University ¹⁷ (*both at Graduate and Undergraduate level*) and the US Department of Agriculture, which offers the course internally.

This concludes the Description of the Background to the Selected Work

¹⁶ KLA (Kosovo Liberation Army or Ushtria Clirimtare E Kosoves / UCK), Assyrian Liberation Party (Hezb ul Tahir Al Ashur), and PKK (Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan or Kurdistan Workers Party) which in 2002 changed its name to the Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress (Kongreya Azadi û Demokrasiyê ya Kurdistanê or KADEK).

¹⁷ Part of the American Public University System.

3. Critical Review of the Selected Work

Global Terrorism, it is suggested, attempts to fill a void in the study of terrorism, in providing a formal study textbook, in the true academic sense. By commencing with formal lesson plans and pre-designated scope and learning objectives, some degree of order and confidence is instilled in the student embarking on the learning process in this field, while in conclusion, the tests gauge assimilation of the knowledge and provide a stable and coherent objective from the outset.

There are few if any such textbooks written on terrorism in such format; the majority of works take a standard literary form, and are without the benefit of academic mechanisms to guide learning and test assimilation of the knowledge.

One of the best contemporary works is *Terrorism Today*¹⁸, but even this does not adopt a firm learning format, unlike *Global Terrorism*, and quite deliberately so, since despite an effort to generate some academic use, it is chiefly designed to compete in the mainstream commercial market of general works on terrorism. *Terrorism Today* digresses rapidly (after some 46 pages) into a catalogue of recent historical terrorism on a geographical basis; some two-thirds of the book is spent on description of disputes in over 65 countries.

This is very useful as a reference work for relevant tasks such as establishing continental patterns of terrorism, but it cannot properly be considered as a thorough rendering of the terrorism topic. e.g. There is no detailed learning material concerning weapons, making it quite difficult to understand this key issue, which often determines the type of terrorist act (according to availability of weapons or the ability to improvise and construct them), and is very significant to evading detection by security forces. This subject is very important when considering the widespread terrorist use of bombs that are improvised, and not constructed at industrial level. A detailed rendering of Weapons is essential to understanding WMD¹⁹, a serious terrorist threat.

Terrorism Today – a partial attempt at academic format, but constrained by the commercial concerns of wider marketing.

In this review, something of the relevance of *Global Terrorism*'s topic should be justified: The academic times in which we live seem characterised by a penetrating diversity of research within disciplines and into sub-disciplines of those, many of which were hitherto non-existent some few decades ago. Some of these sub-disciplines straddle several disciplines, and not altogether comfortably. i.e. The main body of terrorism study seems to lie within the traditional, established discipline of Political Science, but also sometimes that of *Criminal Justice* and nigh de-facto departments such as *Unconventional Warfare*, in those recent Universities with abstract, sometimes obscure military leanings.

In defence of this, I would say that while penetrating study into such diverse topics as terrorism may not perhaps be the most desirable priority in the climate of contemporary academic tragedy – of lapsing classical liberal education²⁰, terrorism is an increasingly significant social reality of our time. It's study is further redeemed by the fact that if we adhere to and accept the literal meaning of the word (rooted in *Teror*, *Terere*), then terrorism spans back to before the time of Christ; its relevance is thereby more readily justified.

In resuming the critical review of published work, it is further revealed that *Global Terrorism* strives to be absolute, to be thorough and to discuss, at least in a respectable depth, all topics that could

¹⁸ *Terrorism Today*. The Past, the Players, the Future. Spindlove and Simonsen. Prentice Hall. 2000. ISBN; 0-02-301731-7.

¹⁹ Weapons of Mass Destruction: Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Radiological weapons.

²⁰ According to The Great Conversation (*Great Books of the Western World*) — Robert Maynard Hutchins (1899-1977. Former Chairman of the Britannia Board of Editors, University and Foundation President. Encyclopaedia Britannica / University of Chicago). 1952. ISBN: 0-85229-476-X.

Cairo Airport 1970, when the PFLP blew up a 747 jet – a period popularly perceived as the beginnings of terrorism.

conceivably be related to terrorism. Most if not all contemporary works fail to achieve this, and most even to attempt it; Global Terrorism is projected as an exception to this trend. Notwithstanding this, it bears mention that a governing factor in constructing Global Terrorism was to confine it to a reasonable length, which somewhat hampered efforts towards the very comprehensiveness that it sought to achieve. Constraints upon length were imposed for two reasons – firstly, so as not to overwhelm new or intermediate students engaging in study of the topic, and secondly, the objective was to dissect the topic into a logical, sequential and *manageable* study programme (*as opposed to creating a work on some select or limited aspect of terrorism*), not a lengthy

encyclopaedic reference work., of shallow and brief definitions, formatted essentially for retrieval, with little or no discussion.

To credibly discuss *all* topics related to terrorism, it was necessary to research to the extent of not merely assimilating batteries of facts, but to an extent which permitted with some authority, discrimination of fact from inaccuracy or unsubstantiated fact – of being able to determine what is accurate, what might be accurate, and what falls into the category of often convincing but unsubstantiated conjecture, or fiction. If the text of *Global Terrorism* appears thorough and confident, it is a consequence of the underlying research and study of fields, not confined to related legislation and philosophy, but extended to military, police, logistical, ordnance and other topics; including elements of sociology, anthropology, history, political science and international law. To an extent, even biology, chemistry and physics have been delved into, in order to comprehend not only the political, consequential and practical acquisition (*and use*) of Weapons of Mass Destruction, but to explain their components and effect.

My first strategy in formulating *Global Terrorism*, was not to research the popular subjects on the topic (*such as hijacking, car bombings and the like*), but to determine what was uncommon or not included in most works. After determining what I believe terrorism to be - which is a process in my opinion, that must be as brief, clinical and literal as possible, I set to work on researching the historical aspects of terrorism. Global terrorism reflects my perception of terrorism, not terrorism's associations or consequences, so much as its most intrinsic characteristic – terror. This motivated inclusion in *Global Terrorism* of certain types of war crime and diverse instances of terrorism such as piracy and the witchcraze.

In the absence of an internationally accepted definition, I experienced some difficulty in adhering strictly to that body of modern thought which frequently seems to confine terrorism to a period beginning at Dawson's Field, Jordan, in 1970. This is popularly believed to have been the first of many widely publicised hijackings, but which in fact followed on from 1968²¹, and is actually an old phenomena, which

Carpathian women and children at Auschwitz in 1944 – evidence of an earlier terrorism.

²¹ The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijacked an Israeli El Al jet airliner and forced it to Algeria to coerce release of political prisoners.

dates from the 1930s²².

Few of the authors who delineate terrorism from the 1960s or 1970s onwards, could convincingly assert that absolute terror preceding violently unnatural death, was not the case when an approaching 18th century pirate ship would take down the *Jolly Roger* and run up the red flag (*signifying that all on board would die by cutlass or be thrown to sharks*). The same principle applied to those misfortunate Jews, Gypsies and others, herded into queue to be murdered in gas chambers, and in the cases of the 100,000 European women who mostly after torture, were burnt to death, hanged or drowned, for so-called

A well documented era of terrorism – the Witch burnings

witchcraft. In fact these instances seem more authentically terrorism, than the arson of an unattended pharmacy by the Animal Liberation Front. Global terrorism therefore puts much emphasis upon historical instances of terrorism.

Concerning the sequence and content of *Global Terrorism*, the format and method of study instructions are followed by the list of contents and a lengthy introduction. The latter is calculated to stimulate the reader's interest and gently draw them in, initiating a staged introduction to a set of sub-topics which are diverse and at times, complex.

The order of the lessons and their content in *Global Terrorism* were planned according to the most logical sequence and that which would be the easiest to assimilate.

e.g. It was important to immediately differentiate guerrilla warfare from terrorism; hence it's appearance in the first lesson.

The subject of defining terrorism was left until the second lesson, in order to first draw the reader's attention to some of the interesting and diverse historical instances of terrorism, rather than immediately engage in the somewhat dry issues concerning the legal wrangling of defining terrorism.

Lessons three and four intentionally discuss motives and so called justifications as a pre-cursor to lesson 5 where terrorists and their groups are profiled.

The next lesson (*weapons*) was placed in the middle of *Global Terrorism*, and calculated to stimulate a resurgence of reader interest mid-way, since it is a terrorism subject of above-average popular interest.

Lessons concerning tactics, targets and victims follow on, then the subjects of the Cold War, media and anti- / counter-terrorism.

The lessons conclude with the relationship of the United Nations organisation towards terrorism and some thought is devoted to the envisaged future of terrorism.

The nineteen annexes provide a reference bank on a wide variety of subjects that students may wish to study or retrieve data from, including: a list of groups accused of terrorism (*basic details*); a history of international attacks; NBC²³ weapons and effect; a list of current international anti-terrorism legislation, and maps of where Al Qa'ida members and trained Mujahideen are respectively concentrated and located. Importantly, these annexes also include photo archives of genocide and war crimes from different periods, which relate to case studies presented in four different lessons. These serve as powerful and evocative visual aids to the case studies, and afford, if not reality, a higher level of

²² On 21st February 1931 at the Peruvian city of Arequipa, a group of rebel soldiers forced two American pilots to fly them about and drop propaganda leaflets over Lima. The first case of *skyjacking* in the US occurred on 1st May, 1961 when a man forced a commercial airliner to detour from Miami to Key West, Florida.

²³ Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (*nuclear given in the context of terrorist weapons to mean fission, fusion and radiological*)

consciousness and impression which cannot be achieved by text alone. The illustrations in *Global Terrorism* originate from some 48 different sources and my personal collections.

Although only factual knowledge and concepts can be tested by the final examination (*as they are at the end of the twelve end-of-lesson quizzes*), collectively, if the broad range of learning materials in *Global Terrorism* is properly assimilated by students, they should confidently be able to:

- a) Outline the origins and history of terrorism, and describe the evolution of contemporary terrorism from guerrilla warfare.
- b) Differentiate between transnational, international and domestic terrorism, further discriminate between guerrilla warfare and terrorism, and understand their status according to the Geneva Conventions and other International Instruments.
- c) Analyze terrorism in the different political climates of war, peace, democracy and authoritarianism.
- d) Segregate sponsorship of terrorism from religious, diplomatic, political and spiritual support of terrorism, and understand the relationship between media and terrorism.
- e) Differentiate between terrorist victims and targets; broadly describe the logistics and mechanics of terrorism: terrorist weapons, preferences, acts, objectives and tactics; and be able to outline practical anti-terrorism issues such as choke points, kill zones, target hardening and layered security.
- f) Cite the essential elements which characterise the majority of contemporary terrorist acts and understand the wide range of both proclaimed and concealed terrorist motives.
- g) Comprehend terrorism during and since the cold war, describe the new wave of terrorism which distorts and misuses religious dogma, and command a basic grasp of the types of forces, organisations, laws and other tangible measures used to prevent and suppress terrorism.
- h) Discuss the future of terrorism and realistic possibilities to defeat its roots, vis-à-vis temporary suppression and crisis response measures.
- i) Undertake an independent and methodical analysis of any given case of terrorism, and to arrive at a detailed and credible conclusion, within the confines of the information available.

This concludes the Critical Review of the Selected Work

4. Summary of the Selected Work

Global Terrorism is best summarised as: a self contained textbook on the subject of terrorism, versatile in its suitability for both distance and classroom learning, either according to a fixed academic schedule, or one which is self-paced.

Moreover, it notably renders the subject of terrorism in both span and depth to a degree rarely, if at all, found in other contemporary works on the topic. *Global Terrorism* also includes some hitherto unassembled research findings, and creative invention (*definitions and formulæ*).

Furthermore, serious dedication has been applied to presenting *Global Terrorism* in an academic format, which is demonstrated by virtue of:

- a) Descriptive and explanatory instructions concerning the *Course Format*.
- b) Instructions concerning the *Method of Study* proposed for distance learning.
- c) A full *List of Contents* detailing the entire syllabus.
- d) A lengthy and protracted *Introduction* for adequate preparatory purposes.
- e) 12 distinct *Lessons* with titles and sub titles indicating the content syllabus.
- f) Clear and pre-stated *Scope* and *Objectives* for each of the 12 lessons.
- g) Heavily illustrated throughout (*475 illustrations*).
- h) Richly presented text (*frequent bulleting and numbering, and 50 tables/charts*).
- i) Four major case studies.
- j) 12 historically notable Terrorist attack briefs (*concise facts of the cases*).
- k) 12 vocabulary tables (*Keywords to Note*).
- l) Each of the 12 Lessons concluding in an *End-of-Lesson Quiz* (test) of 20 questions, to gauge assimilation.
- m) 19 Annexes: wide-ranging scientific, political, historical and other reference information and photographs.
- n) A Final Examination and award of a certificate of completion for reaching a pass standard (75%).
- o) The author (*candidate student*) standing as mentor for all enrolled students (*gratis and in own time*).

Finally, *Global Terrorism* has fortunately attracted enrolments from several hundred students, both independently and through institutions such as the US Government and Universities (*at Graduate and undergraduate level*).

Several hundreds of students have enrolled from over 20 countries, and include police, military, security and intelligence personnel, notably a number being from the UK Ministry of Defence, US State Department and Pentagon, up to and including the General Officer level.

Author (*candidate-student*) and *Global Terrorism* were briefly mentioned by the United Nations Secretary-General. in his report to the UN General Assembly on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (*Report number A/55/179*).

For further information related to the summary of the published work, the List of Contents in *Global Terrorism* is reproduced (*for convenience if so required*) as follows:

LIST OF CONTENTS

Format of Study, Method of Study, Introduction.

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Final Examination.

This concludes the Summary of the Selected Work

5. Evidence and Exemplification of Significant Contribution to Knowledge

Significant contribution to knowledge is provided by:

1. Pioneering Comprehensiveness
2. Precision Clarity
3. Relevance and Application of *Global Terrorism*

1. PIONEERING COMPREHENSIVENESS

Global Terrorism significantly contributes to knowledge by offering an amplitude in breadth and depth that is uncharacteristic of peer topical works. It includes in a single edition: Academic theory, diverse and wide ranging historical material, political material, technical material and diverse, comprehensive reference databases, as follows:

A. Academic theory. Examples of this are found throughout *Global Terrorism*, in the form of:

i) Critical comparisons. An example of this may be found on pages 53 to 63, where pertinent facets of the Middle East conflict are examined, including a critique of some underlying causes of this continuing conflict which are rarely aired in public (*see quotation of the late Professor Israel Shahak, page 62*).

ii) Penetrating scrutiny of events and trends. Examples of this are: The table of *Trends and Events Shaping Terrorism during the past 110 years* (page 18), the *Armenian Genocide Case Study* (pages 145 to 154), and the *Year-line: Events leading to attacks on 11th September 2001* (pages 345 to 346).

B. Diverse and wide ranging historical material. Instances of this may be found throughout *Global Terrorism*, a specific example being the reference to diverse instances of terrorism occurring down the centuries from the ancient Persians to the 20th century (*found on pages 28 to 36 of the published work*), which include brief mention of such diverse figures, groups and phenomena as: the Hashishine; Guelphs and Ghibellines; Bindewurs; Vlad Tepes; Aztecs; the Witch craze; the Inquisitions and the Consistory; Thuggee cult; Piracy; the French Revolution; King Leopold in the Congo, and the 19th century beginnings of the Armenian genocide. 20th century terrorism is narrated in many parts of *Global Terrorism* in different contexts, but notably on pages 36-65. One of many examples of diverse historical material may be found on page 191, where the Imperial Japanese army's secret biological warfare unit (*Unit 731*), it's fate and its victims are mentioned. This same army's more widely known but increasingly forgotten forays into sub-human savagery in Nanking, China, and other parts of Asia, are examined in depth on pages 38 to 40.

Another example of diverse and wide ranging historical material occurs on pages 138 to 141, where the topic of insanity is dealt with, and notable mass murderers (*construed to be on the fringe of terrorism*) are described, including Peter Kurten, Donald Gaskins, Pedro Lopez and Andrei Chicatilo.

C. Political material. Political references may be found throughout *Global Terrorism*, but specific notable examples are: Reproductions of the 1917 Balfour Declaration, British White paper of 1939 and League of Nations Palestine Mandate (*pages 529 to 544*), and reproduced lists of proscribed terrorist groups according to the UK, US and EU (*pages 508 to 510*).

D. Technical material. Technical material is not found in general works on terrorism. In *Global Terrorism* however, issues such as the following are included: anti-terrorism techniques, logistics, tactics, weapons and effect. A specific example is the section on weapons whose technical aspects are discussed in depth (*pages 175 to 200*). Another example of technical material, also invariably absent from works on terrorism (*and practically non-existent in the public domain*), may be found on pages 321 to 327. It deals with practical anti-terrorism issues, such as *choke points, kill zones, target hardening, layered security zones, and immediate [medical] care*.

E. Diverse and comprehensive reference databases. Diverse and comprehensive databases are included in *Global Terrorism*. Examples of this are an international terrorism attack list spanning 40 years (*pages 491 to 507*); illegal arms bazaars in India (*page 203*); a list of all 122 contemporary International anti-Terrorism legislation titles and serial numbers (*pages 465 to 470*); a glossary of 286 language, technical, slang and jargon terms related to terrorism (*pages 391 to 402*); a table showing the basic details of 511 groups accused of terrorism (*pages 403 to 464*); tables of the 20 most common types of chemical and biological weapon, and explanation of nuclear detonations and after effects (*pages 472 to 490*); a world map showing the ten countries where Al Qa'ida has consolidated a firm presence (*page 511*); a world map showing the 90 countries where those who have fought or trained in Afghanistan and Kashmir are currently present (*page 512*); a table of over 190 internet sites which are directly and indirectly of use in researching the topic of terrorism.

2. PRECISION CLARITY

Global Terrorism significantly contributes to knowledge by its quest for precision clarity. This is achieved by first identifying all topics directly related to terrorism, then dissecting each one into firmly segregated sub orders and variants. This is intended to provide students with an efficient reduction of terrorism, which is essentially an abstract and somewhat uncharted subject, into coherent, logical and manageable components.

The following are examples of this:

A. Constant elements of terrorism (*pages 95 to 98*) are divided into seven sub-orders and discussed (*cause or motive; ends and means; ability; calculation; terror; victims, and targets*).

B. Frequently, but not invariably occurring elements of terrorism (*pages 95 to 98*) are divided into four sub-orders and discussed (*recognition; publicity; demands; coercion*).

C. Self-justifications for terrorism (*pages 113 to 123*) are divided into eight sub-orders and discussed (*Confronting oppression; independence struggle; resistance to military occupation; religious duty; political conviction; social conviction; pursuit of mystical, doomsday or Messianic goals, and restoration of past social or religious system*).

D. Other examples are as follows:

- i) Other motivations for terrorism (*pages 129 to 143*) are divided into nine sub-orders and discussed.
- ii) Catalysts for terrorism (*pages 142 to 143*) are divided into four sub-orders and discussed.
- iii) Terrorist resources (*pages 175 to 211*) are divided into two main categories (*weapons and other resources*). These are then sub-divided into seven and eleven sub-categories respectively, and discussed.
- iv) Further examples are: Profile characteristics of terrorists (*reduced into 5 sub-categories*); terrorist acts (*reduced into 13 sub-categories*); targets of terrorism (*reduced into 9 sub-categories*); victims of terrorism (*reduced into 10 sub-categories*); weapons (*reduced into 11 sub-categories*) and leadership (*reduced into 4 sub-categories*).

Clarity, in the sense of transparency being a part of that quality, has also been applied to *Global Terrorism* by ensuring as far as possible, that impartial data and statistics were compiled. This was especially important given the formidable distortion of select media material, fielded seemingly by almost every side in armed conflicts, in order to further political and military objectives.

3. RELEVANCE AND APPLICATION OF GLOBAL TERRORISM

The relevance and application of the research culminating in *Global Terrorism* have significantly contributed towards Knowledge, as follows:

A. Relevance. The relevance of *Global Terrorism* lies in the fact that terrorism as a subject for academic study has grown in demand in the past few years, especially as a result of the events of 11th September 2001, but little exists in a format that lends itself easily to systematic study. This interest has been reinvigorated during the twenty-months of the aftermath of 11th September, as several developed nations have engaged in a new type of warfare against the Al Qa'ida terrorist network, which has resulted in so much social disruption and preventative activity. e.g. The nationwide preparation of the UK for dealing with a chemical, biological or radiological terrorist attack.

Few, if any, peer works exist that permit a semblance of systematic study on all topics directly related to terrorism. Such works tend frequently to be incomplete, or specialise in some few subjects only, are unsystematic, vague or disorganised, or dwell on conjecture towards certain obscure subjects as yet not entirely related to terrorism (e.g. *Possible application of computer-based neural networks to anti-terrorism*). *Global Terrorism* is therefore comparatively effective in satisfying a demand for the comprehensive and systematic study of terrorism.

B. Application. There are several factors whose application have enhanced *Global Terrorism*, thus contributing indirectly to Knowledge:

- i) Format
- ii) Dissemination
- iii) Recognition

i) Format.

An important factor in the first stages of applying the research knowledge, was to present it in a fitting format, in this case, an academic format conducive to study of the topic. This accounts for the absolute and innovative dedication to learning format.

e.g. Distinct lessons with pre-defined scope (12); structured learning objectives (154); academic narrative; enhanced learning narrative (bulleted text); full length case studies (4); genocide study photo collections (4); short case-briefs (12); research annexes (19); tables (50); illustrations (475); time-lines and year-lines (3); keyword tables (12 with a total of 114 entries); research website list (200 entries); self-appraising tests (12 with a total of 240 questions), and a final examination (50 questions).

Notes: Another academic innovation aimed towards students, are the four collections of photographs containing tragic evidence of genocide and war crimes in Ottoman Turkey, the Nazi occupied territories, China, and the former Yugoslavia, which are provided on pages 513 to 527. These 82 selected photographs animate the case studies and sections of text in *Global Terrorism* to which they relate, with a realism not possible to convey by text alone (*it is quite shocking material, but that is most certainly not the intent*).

ii) Dissemination.

Vigorous progress has been made in generating academic study of the topic, thus contributing to the knowledge. This may partly be attributed to a certain attraction to the format, diversity and comprehensiveness of *Global Terrorism*, and has happily resulted in its formal study by several hundred students in 20 countries, at University (*Graduate and Undergraduate*) level, government institute level, and in private capacity. i.e. Independent students, multi-discipline University students, and security forces' personnel (including General Officer level).

To enhance the learning process, and by default, the contribution to knowledge as far as humanly possible, I am continually and energetically available to all students of *Global Terrorism*, on a voluntary and gratis basis, and act upon the input received from every student that completes as requested, the *UNITAR feedback forms*. On the University courses in which *Global Terrorism* is taught, I proactively seek a critique from all students, midway through each course, in the constant quest for improvement.

iii) Recognition.

Recognition has been an important factor in disseminating *Global Terrorism*, but also in establishing contribution to the knowledge. Besides satisfied students who have proven their assimilation through the final examination in *Global Terrorism*, and promoted its dissemination amongst their peers, important recognition was conferred by the UN Secretary-General. In his report to the UN General Assembly concerning Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (*Report A/55/179*), he briefly mentioned *Global Terrorism*, and its author.

This concludes the Evidence and Exemplification of Significant Contribution to the Knowledge

6. Evidence and Exemplification of Original Contribution to the Knowledge

Original Contribution to the Knowledge is provided by two initiatives

- A. Hitherto Unassembled Research Findings.
- B. Creative Invention.

A. Hitherto Unassembled Research Findings

These findings encompass four subjects:

- i) Statistical social profile of Kashmiri Militants.
- ii) Table of 511 Terrorist groups (hitherto un-collated in a single work).
- iii) Militant Groups hitherto unknown outside of Kashmir.
- iv) Comprehensive statistics on the destruction of Kashmiri society (hitherto un-collated in a single work).

A (i) Statistical social profile of Kashmiri Militants.

This profile does not appear in any published or unpublished work known to the candidate, in the fields of terrorism, guerrilla warfare, Kashmir, sociology or anthropology. It is difficult to conceive that this work could exist, owing to the physical impracticalities of gathering the data from several sources on the Pakistan side of Kashmir, and also several sources on the Indian side of Kashmir.

It is furthermore almost inconceivable to imagine that this research could be undertaken by a non UN officer, given the political difficulties of access and in eliciting this type of information from political parties, Mujahideen, soldiers, security, hospital and prison staff.

The statistics researched gave a clear profile of Militants (*the regional word for guerrillas and/or terrorists*) in the Kashmir dispute concerning: Age, education, background, and motivation or cause of recruitment. It also sub divided the data into two categories of Militants: fully trained and half trained. The most interesting research conclusion is that fully trained militants largely fall into the 21 to 25 year old age group, have high school education, were labourers by occupation, and who became Militants by virtue of becoming unemployed.

A (ii) Table of 511 Terrorist groups (hitherto un-collated in a single work).

This [*Global Terrorism*] table of groups accused of terrorism does not appear in any published or unpublished work known to the candidate. It is unusually long, and most other lists of terrorist groups are much shorter.

Moreover, most of the other lists in the public domain make no attempt at segregating terrorist groups from guerrilla groups as the list in *Global Terrorism* does; it includes only those accused of terrorism and not solely guerrilla groups whose warfare is sometimes lawful.

Furthermore, *Global Terrorism* almost invariably translates the meanings of groups' names when they are in a foreign language. This is not the case with almost all other lists in the public domain.

The list of groups accused of terrorism contained in *Global Terrorism* was researched in Lebanon, and in Syria and Israel during visits. It was greatly expanded by research undertaken on

both the Indian and Pakistani sides of Kashmir, within Pakistan and on a visit to Afghanistan (*Khyber Pass*). It was supplemented in Europe after discussions with police in Switzerland and Austria, and following contact with members of terrorist groups temporarily in custody of the UN Security, prior to being handed over to Police.

Other contemporary lists of terrorist groups mix the categories and are smaller in size. e.g.

- a) The US State Department (*203 groups, entities and individuals listed*).
- b) Federation of American Scientists (*387 liberation movements, terrorist organizations, substance cartels, and other para-state entities listed*).

A (iii) Militant Groups hitherto unknown outside of Kashmir and parts of Pakistan.

Painstakingly difficult research (*please refer to section 8., concerning research methodology, for details of this*) established the existence of the following terrorist groups in Kashmir, which are unknown outside of Kashmir and tiny neighbouring parts of India and Pakistan.

These listed groups account for approximately 29% of the 101 Kashmir terrorist groups that are listed in *Global Terrorism* between pages 403 to 643. Other works in the public domain that list terrorist and other groups, usually list no more than a dozen Kashmiri terrorist groups in total.

Kashmiri groups unknown outside of Kashmir and tiny neighbouring sectors of India and Pakistan

- | | |
|--|--|
| ▪ Al Hadith | ▪ Khawateen Kashmir |
| ▪ Al Inqalab | ▪ Lashkar e Ayubi |
| ▪ Al Jehadia Police Commandos | ▪ Laskar e Sajjad |
| ▪ Al Karbala | ▪ Liberation Front |
| ▪ Al Khomeini | ▪ Mujahideen Balakote |
| ▪ Armed Forces of Medina (<i>Pakistan</i>) | ▪ Muslim Guerrilla Tigers |
| ▪ Armed Islamic Movement | ▪ Partisans Movement |
| ▪ Balakot Tanzeem | ▪ Pasbane Islami (<i>Pakistan</i>) |
| ▪ Green Army | ▪ Pasdarani Islami |
| ▪ Hizb ul Nissa | ▪ Rashid Khan Group |
| ▪ Islamic Freedom Movement | ▪ Tarsq ul Mujahideen |
| ▪ Islamic Resistance Force | ▪ Tehreek e Islami Jamhoria Kashmir |
| ▪ Izrael Group | ▪ Organisation of Martyrs and Wounded
1957-1994 (<i>Pakistan</i>) |
| ▪ Jawed Langra | ▪ Zia Missionary Force |
| ▪ Kashmir Freedom Fighters | |

A (iv) Comprehensive statistics on the destruction of Kashmiri society (*hitherto un-collated in a single work*).

The statistics gathered on the destruction of Kashmiri society were collected in both sectors of Kashmir, India and Pakistan.

Difficulties initially arose (*please refer to section 8, on pages 28 to 33, concerning research methodology, for further details of this*) in obtaining accurate data, owing to the articulate fashion in

which the dispute is politically exploited by nearly all parties involved, and it was in several ways more difficult than gathering data on the terrorist and guerrilla groups in Kashmir.

There are few if any sources in the public domain which provide such comprehensive statistical data on the destruction of Kashmir, and none from an uninvolved party that are demonstrably unbiased.

Notable organisations that disseminate statistics concerning the destruction in Kashmir are the Indian Army; Kashmir Media Service; Kashmir Liberation Cell (*Azad Kashmir Government*); Pakistan News Service and Kashmiri Pandits Association (*Panun Kashmir*). With the partial exception of the Kashmiri Pandits, the openly brazen bias in the tone of the remaining publications casts serious doubt upon the accuracy of their data. In contrast, the statistics in *Global Terrorism* are generated by neutral but penetrating and sceptical research.

In short, the statistics in *Global Terrorism* are impartial and of a comprehensiveness absent from other statistical collections on the destruction of Kashmir. e.g. *Global Terrorism* includes data concerning attacks upon civilians by guerrillas and terrorists, and explosions caused by guerrillas and terrorists (*subject headings that never appear in Kashmiri or Pakistani statistics*). *Global terrorism* also includes statistics concerning torture victims, those held without trial, and security forces indicted for human rights violations (*subject headings that never appear in Indian Army publications*). These are shown between pages 283 to 289 of *Global Terrorism*.

B. Creative Invention

Creative Invention is demonstrated in the following ways:

- i) An original formula, applied to structure and rationalise all terrorist acts (invertible).
- ii) A short definition of terrorism
- iii) A full length definition of terrorism

B. (i) An original formula, applied to structure and rationalise all terrorist acts (invertible).

The formula on pages 93 to 94 of *Global Terrorism*, attempts to describe terrorist acts in a scientific, logical and cyclic fashion. It is entirely original, but most notable on account of the fact that it is cyclic, but also inverts and returns to the point of origin if demands are met (*which is precisely the case with terrorism*).

e.g.

Terrorism consists of four *pillars*:

MOTIVATION

OBJECTIVE

TARGET

ASSET HARM

The context of this is as follows:

MOTIVATION: Terrorists are all motivated. This motivation generates their objective

OBJECTIVE: Their objective determines what (or who) is to be their target

TARGET: The type of target they determine, decides the asset harm that is selected

ASSET HARM: Is harm or damage that coerces the target so as to achieve the terrorist objective

This cycle of violence continues until the demand disappears (*terrorist apprehended or killed, situation changes etc*) or is met. If the demand is met, the cycle reverses as follows:

i.e.

ASSET HARM *overwhelms the*

TARGET, *who then concedes to the terrorist demands, thereby achieving the*

OBJECTIVE *of the terrorist, which in turn satisfies the terrorist's*

MOTIVE

A practical or hypothetical example of this sequence is provided on page 94 of *Global Terrorism*.

B. (ii) A short definition of terrorism

A short, entirely original definition of terrorism is provide in *Global Terrorism* (please see below). The definition is descriptive and no attempt at a legislative definition. It is notable in that it mentions several factors not normally present in other definitions (*pages 87 to 89 in Global Terrorism serve as a comparator with nine other examples of definitions of terrorism from individuals and governments*). These points are

a) Abstract. The reference to 'abstract' is well founded as terrorism is only in recent years becoming formally segregated on the law books into specific terrorism offences, such as membership, conspiracy to commit terrorist acts, and aiding and abetting the commission of terrorism.

b) Unease. Unease is a more realistic way in which to describe the effect upon the public. e.g. Few members of the public in the UK overall, would experience *terror* if a PIRA bomb is detonated in the City of London, but certainly widespread unease would be generated.

c) Military weaponry. It is a fact that the level of force applied to innocent victims is well out of proportion by the standards of conventional criminality. Military level force is used, with bombs sub machine guns, hand grenades and the like, designed to kill trained, resourceful and evasive soldiers, not unsuspecting and vulnerable civilians.

d) Coercing and Punishing. While coercing is a common enough reason cited in definitions of terrorism, punishment is rarely mentioned as a factor in terrorism. In fact it is often a factor when governments refuse to negotiate or make concessions following a terrorist act and demand. Terrorist acts are often repeated, partly to maintain the state of anxiety in the public (*victims*), and partly to coerce and punish the target for non-compliance.

SHORT DEFINITION:

The abstract (*but increasingly legislative*) term 'Terrorism' refers to criminal offences which produce widespread popular unease (namely: murder, wounding, destruction and damage) through overt and ruthless violence. These offences are mostly committed by groups, against random innocent victims or specific structures or resources, using military weaponry, usually in order to coerce or punish governmental authorities or commercial enterprises, for political or social reasons.

B, (iii) A full length definition of terrorism

A full length definition appears in *Global Terrorism* on pages 90 to 91 and is reproduced below. Additional notes on this definition (*provisos and notes*) follow the definition on the same pages.

This definition is more inclined towards a legislative framework, encompassing types of existing criminal offences, recognised targets, and several types of diverse motive, which are not normally encountered in definitions (e.g. *Pursuit of esoteric goals; such was the motive of the Aum Shinri Kyo attack on Japan's underground train system. Another cited motive is enacting vengeance; this is often the motive underlying almost commonplace terrorist bombings carried out against each other, by members of Russian organised crime gangs*).

FULL DEFINITION:

Voluntary act(s) (or the threat), at any location, of

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ Murder | ➤ Abduction | ➤ Theft |
| ➤ Wounding | ➤ Depopulation | ➤ Destruction or damage |

by person (s), generating public anxiety, during peace, wartime or insurrection;

as a tactic to influence or coerce:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ➤ Governments | ➤ Groups |
| ➤ Organisations | ➤ Individuals |

with the objective of:

- Manipulating political, ethnic or social change
- Commissioning war crimes or crimes against humanity
- Extortion of money, valuables or services
- Deterring law enforcement
- Enacting vengeance
- Propaganda benefit
- Pursuing esoteric goals

This concludes the Evidence and Exemplification of Original Contribution to the Knowledge

7. Evidence and Exemplification of Equivalency to a Ph.D. by Conventional (thesis) Route

The University establishes the following standards for Research degrees at the Doctoral level by published works.

Doctor of Philosophy by published works

‘The standard for the Ph.D. by Published Works is equivalent to that of a Ph.D. by thesis. the Candidate must have made a personal systematic study, normally in a single or related fields and have shown originality by the exercise of independent critical power and make a distinct contribution to knowledge. The candidate must have presented and defended the submitted works to the satisfaction of the examiners’.

The points to establish in this section of the context paper are therefore:

1. Personal systematic study in a single or related field.
2. Originality through the exercise of independent critical power.
3. Having made a distinct contribution to knowledge.

1. Personal systematic study in a single or related field.

My studies, directly and indirectly related to the fields of terrorism and guerrilla warfare occur(red) as follows:

- a). Police service (Surrey and London), from 1975 - 81.
- b). Army service (TAVR), Military Police and Infantry, 1981 - 83.
- c). As a UN Security official/officer in several UN countries and Peacekeeping Missions, 1983 - 2003.
- d). As Political Assistant to the General Officer commanding the UN Mission in India & Pakistan, 1995 -97.
- e). Continuing research for teaching Graduate / Undergraduate courses on terrorism studies, 2000 to 2003.
- f). Continuing research as a Terrorism subject expert for the UN Dept. of Peacekeeping Ops., 2002 to 2003.
- g). Periodic participation in International Conferences on Terrorism.
- h). Periodic seminars and training with the Austrian Anti-Terrorism Police.
- i). Intermittent contact with members of national Police forces, and members of designated terrorist groups in Europe, in my role as a UN Security official.
- j). Continuing research as a Counter Terrorism Consultant, Course Author, and Thesis Advisor (terrorism) for the UN Institute for Training & Research, since 1999.

2. Originality through the exercise of independent critical power.

Evidence and exemplification of original contribution to knowledge is discussed in depth in Section 6 on pages 20 to 24 (*Evidence and Exemplification of Original Contribution to Knowledge*).

This originality is the result of exercising independent critical power in the form of selecting a broad and diverse number of research methods, locations and sources, as portrayed in this table:

Country	Locations	Dates	Sources	Method of Research
Italy	Courmayeur	Sep 2000 (3 days)	Interpol, Europol, Italian State Police, FBI, New Scotland Yard, GSG-9, UN ODCCP (<i>UN International Conference on Terrorism</i>).	1. Discussional enquiries / notes. 2. Conference Reports. 3. Analysis. 4. Further enquiry where necessary
Austria	Vienna	Mar 1998 to Nov 2002	Austrian and UN Libraries. State Police. Anti-Terrorism Unit (<i>WEGA Alarmabteilung and Abteilung Eins</i>). Gendarmerie. Australian Federal Police (visiting). Mexican Counter Terrorism Police. UK National Criminal Intelligence Service and MI5 officers. UN Conferences on Terrorism. Books and Internet (<i>residence</i>). Media.	1. Discussional enquiries / notes. 2. Conference Reports. 3. Book Research. 4. Internet Research. 5. Media magazines/ newspapers 6. Further enquiry where necessary
Switzerland	Geneva	Oct 1997 to Mar 1998	UN Library. Federal Police. Canton Police. PKK. Assyrian Liberation Front. Kosovo Liberation Army. Books and Internet (<i>residence</i>). Media.	1. Discussional enquiries / notes. 2. Interrogation of PKK, Assyrian Liberation Front and Kosovo Liberation Army prisoners. 3. Own Book collection 4. UN Library 5. Internet 6. Media magazine / newspapers 7. Further enquiry where necessary
Afghanistan	Khyber Pass. 1 week.	Jan 1997	Security Police. Frontier Force Regiment. Smugglers. Local UN staff, Taliban. Arms manufacturers.	1. Discussional enquiries / notes.
Pakistan, Azad Kashmir	<u>Pakistan / Azad Kashmir</u> : Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Sefid Doh, Astor, Gilgit, Skardu, Domel, Rawalakot, Kottli, Sialkot, Bhimbar, Muzaffarabad.	Nov 1993 to Sep 1997	Libraries. UN Military Archives. Police. Army personnel. Prime Minister's Cabinet Division Secretariat. UN Military Observers. Local UN staff. Inter Services Intelligence. Militants (JKLF, Harkat ul Ansar, Taliban, Hizbul Mujahideen, Indonesian Jamiah Islami). Religious Schools (<i>Deenie Medatress</i>). Books and Internet (<i>residence</i>). Army personnel. National Security Guard (NSG / Black Cat Commandos). UN Military Observers. Local UN staff. UN Military / Political Archives. Border Security Force (BSF). JK Police (JKP). Joint Interrogation Centre (JIC) staff. Hospital staff. Militants (Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front [JKLF], Harkat ul Ansar, JK Plebiscite Front. Izrael Group). Counter Militants (Ikhwan ul Muslimoon). Media.	1. Discussional enquiries / notes. 2. UN Military Archives 3. UN Political Archives 4. Libraries 5. Media 6. Field Investigations 7. Own Field & Political Reports 8. Further enquiry where necessary
India, Jammu Kashmir State	<u>India / Jammu Kashmir State</u> : New Delhi, Srinagar, Baramulla, Poonch, Rajouri, Jammu.			1. Discussional enquiries / notes. 2. Field Investigations 3. Own Field & Political Reports 4. UN Military Archives 5. UN Political Archives 6. Further enquiry where necessary
It was during the above period in India, Pakistan and Kashmir, that the former experiences and training in the Police, Army (TAVR) and UN Mission in Angola were formulated into written notes for later use in the published work.				
Angola	73 locations within six UN operation provinces: Luanda, Saumero, Luena, Huambo, Mavinga and Lubango.	Jan 1989 to May 1991	UN Military Observers, MPLA (FAPLA soldiers), UNITA (FALLA guerrillas), Media.	1. Discussional enquiries / notes. 2. UN Military Archives 3. UN Political Archives 4. Further enquiry where necessary
Lebanon	Naqoura, Tyre, Binet Jubail, Ein Ebel, Beirut, Saidon, Shtoor / Jdehdeh.	Jul 1993 to Nov 1993 Sep 1987 to Jan 1989	UN Troops (UNIFIL). UN Military Observers (UNTSO). Local UN staff. South Lebanese Army Militia (SLA) or Defacto Resistance Forces / DFF), Lebanese Army. Lebanese Gendarmerie. Syrian Army. Israeli Defence Force (IDF). South Lebanese General Security Service (GSS). Former inmates of Khiam Jail / Interrogation Centre. Media.	1. Discussional enquiries / notes. 2. UN Military Archives 3. UN Political Archives 4. Further enquiry where necessary
Contacts listed in this table are described in further detail Annex D				

Further evidence of originality through the exercise of independent critical power is partly discussed in Section 8 on pages 28 to 33 (*Account and Critique of Research Methodologies used in the Research*).

3. Having made a distinct contribution to knowledge.

Distinct contribution to the knowledge is substantiated in depth in section 5 of this Context Statement on pages 16 to 19 (*Evidence and exemplification of significant contribution to knowledge*), and so therefore, only the main concepts of section 5 are reproduced here:

Distinct contribution to Knowledge has been provided by:

A. Pioneering Comprehensiveness

This is provided by: Academic theory; diverse and wide ranging historical material; political material; technical material; diverse and comprehensive reference databases

B. Precision Clarity

Identification then dissection of terrorism topics into segregated sub orders of coherent, logical and manageable components.

C. Relevance and Application of *Global Terrorism*

The relevance of *Global Terrorism* is established by the nature and format of the research vis à vis the massive interest towards studying the subject, generated by the events of 11th September 2001. The application of *Global Terrorism* has been enhanced by its format, dissemination and recognition.

This concludes the Evidence and Exemplification of Equivalency to a Ph.D. by Conventional (thesis) Route

8. Account and Critique of Research Methodologies used in the Research

This section is divided into two parts. The first deals with the subject heading in general, and also some instances of inadvertently stumbling upon material and circumstances useful to the research.

The second part elucidates some of the difficulties in achieving accuracy, and uncovering, verifying and establishing data, as well as some examples of how physical evidence sometimes played a role in ascertaining culpability for terrorist attacks.

The type of research methods, locations and sources are tabulated in brief form on page 26 of this Context Statement, in addition to which, human sources' contacts are listed in Annex D on pages 39 to 42 (*Frequency and schedule of meetings that generated research information*).

In General

The part time field research, written, and other activities for this published work amount to approximately 1900 hours during a period of about seven years. This seven year period occurred in an overall period of nine years (*from 1988, when I began researching, until my return to Europe in 1997*) within which, my leave periods amounted to a total of approximately two years.

I divided the research enquiries into three main categories of source – formal published work (*please see Annex J*), media reports (*TV, magazines, Newspapers, periodicals and later, the Internet*) and human sources / witnesses. While the former were relatively easy to access, the latter were a more difficult prospect. Nevertheless, I adopted the frame of mind that I was very fortunate, from a research point of view, in being on the ground in some of the longest ongoing low intensity conflicts in the world, and with some credentials to facilitate access and research ²⁴.

That motivated me to use my initiative and energetically engage in the widest possible range of activities imaginable, in order to construct as accurate a picture and data as possible, and I set my goals with an attitude that nothing should be impossible in this regard since I was in the midst of the conflict with practically unlimited freedom of movement and a degree of protection.

The types of witness sought our reflect this thoroughness, and vary from the range of protagonists on all sides, to media, hospital and interrogation centre staff, and naturally, the UN Military Observers that I worked alongside.

Contacts for the purposes of this research fell into two categories; formal and informal. Most meetings were clinical and fruitful to an extent, while a number could at best be described as banal.

Meetings with irregular armed elements (*guerrillas and terrorists*) were usually quite different however, nearly always informal, and generally difficult to arrange, since in many scenarios, these men were in hostile military operational zones, potentially risking their lives and the security of others in talking to strangers.

In contrast to this, some few meetings, notably in Lebanon and Pakistan, where the armed elements were mostly on safe ground, were not so difficult to arrange. Some meetings developed from chance encounters. The following somewhat colourful example illustrates this, and also the sometimes chaotic backdrop to the war and the research environment:

One day in 1988, a machine gun jeep arrived at my village house in south Lebanon, and three men with small arms alighted. They were South Lebanese Army (SLA ²⁵) men who conveyed to me the message, in pigeon English and Arabic, that unless I vacated the house within 24 hours, it would be blown up. The leader of this group was one Aachel Hashem (a regional SLA *since assassinated following the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon*), a brutal thug, with a heavily postured sense of false honour and pride, but with a generally adolescent disposition. The grounds for this threat were that the previous tenant was ejected in my favour (*a myth – it was unoccupied when I rented it, and it*

²⁴ UN Officers enjoy a level of freedom of movement and access, rarely afforded to, for example, students or visitors.

²⁵ South Lebanese Army – Israel's former surrogate militia in the self-proclaimed security zone inside southern Lebanon.

later transpired that the truth was that my neighbour, an SLA intelligence man, wished to appropriate the house in which I lived as I had restored it to such a habitable degree). The subsequent majlis (the Arabic word for counsel, meaning practically, an audience with an authority figure - a regional custom in the more primitive or isolated parts of the Arabic countries) with a powerful figure in the same village resulted in a meeting with Hashem, ritual drinking of tea, and the matter being resolved.

I was fortunate to turn this series of unhappy events into a research opportunity (and from which others sprang), and Hashem provided significant and relevant information, especially concerning the opportunism that sometimes motivates terrorist leaders. Hashem was involved in a variety of lucrative illicit business under cover of the war, which was enmeshed with his military activities, including gold and narcotics smuggling, and trafficking in foreign prostitutes - an issue opposed by a local priest, and for which he was very nearly murdered by Hashem.

Nathia Gali Hill Station, Pakistan. Indonesian religious students who were travelling with assault rifles and a rocket-propelled grenade.

Another unusual opportunity for research occurred when I visited the house of a UN colleague in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Three students (of the same nationality - Indonesian) were staying at his house on and off while they studied at a local religious school (Deenie Medresseh) after the Murree Hills. My colleague was quite shocked to tell me that this religious school (located at a Hill Station town called Nathia Gali) must be a hub for Mujahideen. He had noticed that when the students had arrived at his house on the previous evening and proceeded to unload their baggage from the car, it included very muddy combat boots, a rocket propelled grenade (RPG-7 VL) and assault rifles (AK47). Meeting these students provided me with much research information from one of them, despite the predictable reticence, suspicion and hostility for non Muslim westerners from the others.

There were other research enquiries that occurred quite by chance. e.g. I was travelling one morning on my way to the UN Cantonment Headquarters through the Saddar Bazaar, Rawalpindi.

I noticed a large billboard depicting a blind and dumb UN Secretariat building and an Indian soldier engaged in atrocities. One of my part time functions (Field Security Officer), provided me the opportunity to investigate this further with local police and intelligence personnel, and as a result, a new group involved in the Kashmir conflict came to light (Pasban or Guardians).

Having returned to Europe after a thirteen year sojourn in the war zones of the field, and being in the UN security field of work, I turned to local and international police contacts for further relevant sources of research information.

I also unexpectedly had opportunity

Billboard in Rawalpindi Pakistan, critical of UN and India, revealed a new armed group called Pasban (Guardians).

to gather some relevant information from members of terrorist groups ²⁶ taken prisoner during violent incursions into the United Nations estate in Geneva.

In gathering research material, the method of questioning adopted was essentially that used by police officers when conducting an enquiry or investigation. If it concerned an incident, the essentials were first established (*i.e. timings, date/day, venue, perpetrators, witnesses, supporting evidence, and sequence of events*).

This would be followed by cross questioning in general, or aimed at possible inaccuracies, exaggerations or outright prevarication.

If it concerned a trend, statistical data was collected wherever possible. All human sources of research information were asked how their information might be confirmed or verified, and this frequently led to me to meetings with further sources.

A detailed schedule and frequency of these meetings that generated research material is reproduced from my diaries in Annex D. In Section 7 (*page 25*) is a table which provides an overview of my research activities in terms of location, method and sources.

Some research in Kashmir was simply too sensitive to publish. I compiled a list of the Joint Interrogation Centres ²⁷ where torture occurred (See annex E), and talked to several witness-victims of two JICs. I had furthermore plotted a map of the militancy and the illicit training camps (*Please see Annexes F and G*)

Research in Angola was somehow a different research climate, being chiefly a conflict in which guerrilla warfare prevailed, with elements of terrorism being less distinct. Nevertheless terrorism occurred; innocent civilians were subjected to random bombings and atrocities.

Some few conversations with UNITA members were possible, especially after the political agreements (*the precursor to a supposed peace*), which brought UNITA offices into the capitol and many major cities of Angola.

A perhaps non-conventional example of terrorism occurred during a visit to the UNITA stronghold of Mavinga in Cuando Cubango province.

I witnessed one situation, in which a UNITA guerrilla was held to a tree with barbed wire. He had stolen a wristwatch from another UNITA soldier, the penalty was that he would be disembowelled the

Victims of rape and other assault in a Srinagar hospital (Rainawari)

This Kashmiri prisoner had his eyes 'taped-up' and is undergoing an excruciating torture known as the 'Aeroplane', inflicted by a member of the BSF (Border Security Force).

²⁶ KLA (Kosovo Liberation Army or Ushtria Clirimtare E Kosoves / UCK), Assyrian Liberation Party (Hezb ul Tahir Al Ashur), and PKK (Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan or Kurdistan Workers Party) which in 2002 changed its name to the Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress (Kongreya Azadi û Demokrasiyê ya Kurdistanê or KADEK).

²⁷ JICs. Termed *Joint* as they were jointly run by a combination of the Border Security Force (BSF), Army and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).

next morning.

This was supposed to instil an extreme sense of honesty or fear amongst the guerrillas.

Our persistent pleas for a lesser penalty resulted in his release with a punishment of hard labour.

We all (*of the UN party, with no power to otherwise intervene*) strongly suspected that he was brutally murdered after our departure.

Subsequent enquiries via the UN Military Observers proved fruitless – no acknowledgement of his existence by UNITA came forth.

On accuracy, forensics and other difficulties

a). When consulting with police officers from Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Interpol, I generally accepted their information and data (*but sometimes confirmed it with a second police source*), since their standards are high, and they are the only repositories of many types of relevant data.

Most importantly, they are uninvolved in political sovereignty disputes with the armed groups of terrorists and guerrillas that they are charged to pursue. They are therefore free from tactical pressure to distort or suppress data in the way that the Pakistani, Indian, Afghan and Lebanese Police forces are, concerning the various armed conflicts in which they find themselves involved. The Police forces of western Europe are moreover well established and of a higher standing and independence, making them far less susceptible to political control or manipulation, than their unfortunate counterparts in the developing countries.

Remains of a surface-to-surface missile (4 inches wide) that struck a UN Field Station (at Poonch, Kashmir) in May 1995. Note stencilled batch number from which much may be deduced.

b). When dealing with research of an incident or trend in Kashmir or Lebanon (*mostly ceasefire violations by government armies, guerrillas and terrorists*), the description of events or data would frequently be underplayed, distorted, inflated, or in some cases denied altogether. In this environment, it was necessary not only to refer to the versions of events from both or more parties, and witnesses, but nearly always to official UN reports known as SitReps (*Military and Political Situation Reports*). These were compiled by military staff, or by myself in Kashmir, as a result usually of attending the scene of an incident, or if a trend, by monitoring it closely over a period of time.

c). In cases where evidence was still lacking, it was occasionally possible to utilise physical evidence found after searching the scene of the incident. This sometimes revealed certain types of round or weapon used exclusively by one side or another, occasionally with serial number markings. This provided strong circumstantial evidence, especially in cases involving larger weapons. e.g. Militants in Kashmir possess no tanks and limited types of surface to surface weapons.

Remains of mortar rounds fired across the Line of Control (Kashmir ceasefire line) with identifying batch numbers stamped on their tail fins.

The fresh remains of a tank round or a Katyusha rocket

would therefore almost conclusively implicate a formal armed force or government army, since Militants did not possess the launch platforms for such rounds.

d) Gathering data on infiltrations or violations of ceasefire lines was somewhat more difficult and occasionally involved use of night vision devices. i.e. A certain sector of one area would be independently observed for a month, then infiltration figures compared with those of the defending forces.

e) Great difficulty was initially experienced in identifying armed groups in Kashmir. By learning a limited select amount of Urdu and Arabic vocabulary, this problem was much alleviated. The various problems encountered were as follows:

i. It was a tactic adopted by the Mujahideen in the Soviet Afghan war of 1979 to 1989, to invent as many names as possible of Mujahideen groups, as well as distort the names of existing groups. The objective was to confuse and overload the Soviet intelligence machinery. This tactic has been adopted by Militants in Kashmir.

A one kilogram steel shrapnel fragment (*part of the rotating motor-propulsion unit*) from a surface-to-surface missile, of a type for which Militants groups had no launch platform.

ii. The status of Kashmir alternates between that of a war and a low intensity conflict. In this sort of climate, it has happened, for example, that an enraged group of three local youths has procured some Kalashnikov AK 47 assault rifles and some hand grenades, then gone out and declared themselves to be a resistance, guerrilla or Mujahideen group, shortly to be captured or never to engage in armed operations. This is of course not an authentic terrorist or guerrilla group, and the only way to discern such fictions was to enquire with other armed groups, security forces, hospitals, media and residents (*both indigenous and foreign*) and observe local events and news for substantial periods of time.

iii. Another difficulty in confirming the existence of a bona fide terrorist group were the actions and claims of groups that did not in fact exist, but were covert actions (*or psychological operations*) by intelligence services engaged in discrediting the opposing side. This was sometimes attempted and achieved by what are known as 'false flag' operations (*explained on page 135 of Global Terrorism*), in which a protagonist commits an act but leaves evidence or disseminates information that incriminate the opponent. One such suspected false 'group' is mentioned on page 446 of *Global Terrorism*; the National Revolutionary Army.

iv. Groups with similar names were initially a problem to differentiate. e.g. Iqhwān ul Muslimeen (*Muslim Brotherhood – a Militant group*) and Iqhwān ul Muslimoon (*also grammatically correct and meaning Muslim Brotherhood, but in fact a counter-militant group, comprised of former converted or 'turned' Militants who had been captured by security forces*).

v. Further difficulties arose with groups who adopted names from other conflicts. e.g. Islamic Jihad (*holy struggle*). It had to be determined whether or not these were visiting members of groups (*called guest Militants by the security forces, an example being the few members of Afghanistan's Taliban that appeared in the Kashmir Valley in the mid 1990s*), or an independent, indigenous new Kashmiri group of the same name.

vi. Each word in the name of a group had to be carefully evaluated to give an initial direction to the research of the group. e.g. Groups calling themselves for example *Al Karbala* or *Hizbollah* would lead one towards the Shia Muslim sectors of the population (*as oppose to the*

Sunni Muslim sectors) owing to Shia associations with the city of Karbala in Iraq and Hizbollah in Lebanon being a Shiite (or *Shia*) group.

vii. Other confusions sprang from the custom in this region to frequently intersperse Urdu, Punjabi or Kashmiri, with odd words of English. e.g. 'Bhartiya Janata Party' (meaning *Indian Peoples Party*, pronounced as *Bartiya Junta Party*). By knowing that 'Bhararat' (pronounced as *Bart*) means India, any armed group associated with Kashmir and with this word in its name, could immediately be discounted as a Muslim group, since most Muslims in Kashmir wish to separate from India, and those that do not, have no armed groups.

viii. Confusion caused by careless translation sometimes created difficulties. e.g. Harkat ul Mujahideen (*Holy Warriors Movement*) would appear in a newspaper as Holy Warriors Group (*Group is Jama'a not Harkat*).

ix. Variations in spelling²⁸ generated much extra work. e.g. Ahle Hadid (*Ahle Hadith*), and Balakot (*Balakote*), although it must be said that there is no ruling on phonetic variation in transliteration since Arabic²⁹ consonants are not the same as English ones, and Arabic vowels, like English ones, vary from district to district³⁰. There is a somewhat more scientific method of writing Arabic sounds phonetically in English, but that first requires a knowledge of Arabic.

x. Abuse of abbreviation, syntax and grammar in the media also accounted for initial difficulties and much extra work. e.g. *The JK Plebiscite Front* would also be described variously as the *Plebiscite Front* or *Jammu Kashmir Plebiscite Front*.

Mujahideen in Balakot (generally meaning *militants somewhere in the area of Balakot*) would be described in some media as *Balakoti Mujahideen*, sounding like a specific group name, and in turn be twisted to become *Balakot Mujahideen*, sounding very much like a specific group.

Khawateen meaning *sisterhood* was a prefix and suffix on three distinct and separate groups. Media would sometimes simply abbreviate this to *Khawateen*, regardless of the group.

Al Badr would be variously described as *Al Badr* or *Al Badr Mujahideen*.

Most confusing was *Harkat ul Mujahideen* and *Harkat i Mujahideen*. The 'ul' is Arabic and the 'i' is Urdu, both meaning 'the' (*but translated practically as 'of'*). These are two distinct terrorist groups, but elements of the media would frequently report them variously and carelessly.

xi. The English grammatical syntax, peculiar to some classes in the region, also gave rise to confusion and extra research effort, on occasion. e.g. the following is an extract from a media newspaper story:

"He, allegedly, burnt alive two persons while setting their shop on fire in Lines Area".

We might understand from this, that while setting a shop on fire, the accused also engaged in setting two people alight in a somehow distinctly separate incident. In fact, the persons died as a result of being trapped in the shop fire, and they were not set on fire specifically or independently of the shop fire.

This concludes the Account and Critique of Research Methodologies used in the Research

²⁸ Militant groups in Kashmir generally speak Urdu, Kashmiri and Punjabi with some English, but adopt group names in Arabic, that being the language of the Holy Quran, and they being Muslims wishing to pay tribute to the book. In Islam, nothing is separable from the religion, including politics, government and armed conflict.

²⁹ Kashmiri and Pakistani groups frequently adopt Arabic language names since they are Muslim, view their conflicts as holy struggle, and consider the language of the Koran as sacred and to be emulated.

³⁰ According to the opinion of T.E. Lawrence on *Revolt in the Desert* (1926).

9. Critical Review: Candidate's Development as a Researcher over the Period of Research

The period of purely field research (1988-1997), launched relatively well, partly owing to investigative skills previously acquired during my police service (1975 to 1981) and as a Security Officer in the UN (*first tour, 1983-1987*). This had taught me well, the virtues of thoroughness, sharp attention to detail, vision, supporting sources, types of evidence, scepticism and persistence.

By the time I was serving in the UN in Lebanon (1988-1989 *first tour*), I was quite well versed in some of the military matters in which I had initially been grounded during service with the TAVR (1981 to 1983). Much however, was learnt from the Military staff in Lebanon whom I worked alongside in the UN. Theirs was a role similar to academic research in many ways; they would have to investigate (*ceasefire and other violations in difficult circumstances*), use their initiative in so doing, then begin to verify and support their information, and on some occasions, to later prove it.

When this military experience was coupled with the investigative qualities acquired in the police and later in the UN security services, I had become perhaps passable at research.

Given the freedom of movement in the UN areas of operation (*relatively safe for UN personnel in those times, the Cold War having barely ended*), and the fact that these were war zones in which there were few visitors, including other researchers, I was consequently able to research thoroughly, unrestrained, and on the whole, was quite well received.

When in India, Pakistan and Kashmir, I studied for degrees by distance learning with the Pacific Western University (*the only type of study that I could engage in given my high mobility and very limited communications facilities in the field*), which called for a deal of research, and which permitted me to develop those research skills particularly concerned with published, written, and media material.

Teaching Graduate and Undergraduate courses at the American Military University (*part of the American Public University System*) since February 2000 has required continued research activity to keep me abreast of the topic (*terrorism*), using and honing those skills that I had acquired some years ago now.

It is a difficult task to judge one's own development as a researcher, without perhaps either overrating or understating it. I would hazard an estimate, that my development as a researcher is most likely at the required standard. I can say with all certainty however, that my research was driven by persistence and determination, motivated by a strong desire to expose, in an academic fashion, the full measure of witnessed human tragedy, which both generates and executes terrorism (*the topic of the published work*).

Conversations with members of groups like this, yielded much research material. This group is the JK Ikhwan (*Jammu Kashmir brotherhood*); a counter-militant group consisting of former militants who changed sides after capture and now fight for the Indian security forces. In the foreground centre is their leader; Kuka Parrey, a former folk singer whose real name is Jamsheed Shirazi, and whose main income is from the lumber business - a shady enterprise protected by force of arms.

This concludes the section on the Candidate's Development as a Researcher over the Period of Research

10. A description of the Limitations of the Research

The limitations of the research were as follows:

a). Practical limitations. Occasionally, I could not gain access to a specific area for security reasons (*usually in Lebanon, on account of shelling or small arms fire*), but this was not a severe limitation and only temporary. On other occasions, I would gain access to a witness who proved to be uncooperative or outright hostile. This again was not a serious limitation, since it was usually possible to find alternative witnesses or sources.

b). Geographical / Climatic limitations. In one sense, there were geographical limitations, since it is not possible to be in multiple locations simultaneously. i.e. It was not possible to so intimately monitor terrorism in the middle east dispute, when located in Kashmir and vice versa. Nevertheless, sufficient periods were sequentially spent in these locations to acquire a strong appreciation of the conflicts and gather substantial research material concerning the terrorism elements. I dwell on the middle east and Kashmir since these are the two longest ongoing conflicts in which terrorism is a major consideration.

Very occasionally meteorological conditions hampered research in India and Pakistan. e.g. One day, I had arranged through a local UN staff member in Srinagar to meet a member of the Srinagar museum staff who lived some distance from Srinagar at Islamabad (*not the Islamabad in Pakistan, but a city south east of Srinagar, called Anantnag by Hindus, and Islamabad by Muslims*). This worker was apparently making an illicit living, based at his residence, by selling museum artefacts on the black market.

My interest was that he was also apparently a former member of a hardline militant group, Hizbul Mujahideen. I was unable to visit his house owing to the Monsoon – the banks at the side of many roads had simply collapsed; a seasonal norm.

[The enormous extent of this regular annual climatic drawback (known very well to our forbearers who served in India during the Raj colonial occupation or empire period) is illustrated by the fact that the Chief Military Observer and staff (minus myself, being on leave at the time) had to abandon the staff vehicle mid-road, as the road rapidly become a small lake, rising by inches per minute, and eventually, the 4-wheel drive UN vehicle was entirely submerged. We were all quite intimate with the region, as were the Indian and Pakistani soldiers (known as Sepoys or Jawans) who often accompanied us – but the monsoon effects are simply unpredictable - and many thousands of travellers are marooned temporally each year in such circumstances].

Very occasionally, a witness (or I) would simply be unable to honour a pre-arranged rendezvous for other climatic or health reasons, such as on a day with an extraordinary hot temperature, or on account of suffering from complaints such as malaria, tuberculosis (*prolific on the continent*) or intestinal disorders and the like. The entire Indian sub continent is stricken by an almost unbelievable poverty and consequent sickness is prevalent, except amongst a tiny elite and foreigners.

c). Political limitations. In some few cases, particularly regarding research of Khiam jail (*south Lebanon*) and at the interrogation centres in Jammu & Kashmir, I met with firm resistance, periodic surveillance for a while, and was warned off with the possibility of consequences should I not desist. Nevertheless, I managed to talk at length with two former inmates of Khiam (*one male and one female*), and a worker in an interrogation centre in Kashmir (*at great risk to himself*). The greatest political limitation was being unable to publish the related material in Annexes E, F and G. It would have provoked an unpleasant response, probably from all parties to the dispute, but following the aftermath of the events of 11th September 2001, that is probably now not the case. Please refer to Annex H to view a threat received from two local Kashmiri groups based in Rawalpindi Pakistan, concerning UN observation.

d). Personal Limitations. Not being a University chair or otherwise having established a brilliant or exceptional mind, I am of course certain that my research could be better, and that furthermore, there can be no limit for improvement. I know well that my research was inclined towards a military or police bent, but also that this was not entirely inappropriate for the topic, and that it gleaned appropriate results.

This concludes the section on the Limitations of the Research

Annex D

Frequency and Schedule of Meetings that Generated Research Information

Location	Sources	Dates	Type	Remarks
Italy (Courmayeur) International Conference on Terrorism	Interpol	22/09/2000 23/09/2000	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism Hamas. Hizballah
	Europol	22/09/2000 23/09/2000 24/09/2000	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism. PKK Middle East Groups Al Qa'ida
	Italian State Police	24/09/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
	US FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)	22/09/2000 23/09/2000	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Middle East Groups International terrorism Al Qa'ida
	New Scotland Yard	22/09/2000 23/09/2000	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism International terrorism Al Qa'ida
	GSG-9 (German Anti-Terrorism Unit)	24/09/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
	UN ODCCP (Drug Control and Crime Prevention Programme)	22/09/2000 23/09/2000 24/09/2000	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism Middle East Groups United Response to Terrorism
Austria	Austrian State Police Anti Terrorist Unit (WEGA Alarmabteilung)	02/04/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		07/06/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	PKK
		19/08/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		15/09/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		21/11/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		04/03/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Middle East Groups
		27/04/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	PKK
		09/05/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		17/08/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		11/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		12/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		13/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		14/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		15/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		27/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		02/10/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		15/10/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		28/10/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		13/11/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	PKK
		23/12/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		02/01/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		04/02/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		26/04/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		11/06/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	Middle East Groups
		01/07/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		13/08/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		22/09/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	PKK
		10/10/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		02/11/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
	Austrian State Police (Abteilung Eins)	02/04/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		09/05/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		11/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		27/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
		04/02/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		15/09/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
	Austrian Gendarmerie	12/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
	UK National Criminal Intelligence Service (British Embassy Vienna)	12/06/2000	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
		13/09/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
	MI5 (visiting Vienna)	11/03/2001	Meetings / data / discussions	International terrorism
	Mexican Anti-Terrorism Police	15/09/2002	Secure E-mail exchanges	Infiltrating Al Qa'ida
	Australian Federal Police (visiting).	29/10/2002	Meetings / data / discussions	Al Qa'ida
				Jama'ah Islamiyah

Frequency and Schedule of Meetings that Generated Research Information (continued)

Location	Sources	Dates	Type	Remarks
Switzerland (Geneva)	-Swiss Federal Police	13/12/1997 07/02/1998 28/02/1998	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	PKK International terrorism Al Qa'ida
	-Geneva Cantonal Police	02/11/1997 13/12/1997 09/01/1998 22/02/1998 26/02/1998	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Middle East Groups International terrorism Al Qa'ida PKK International terrorism
	-PKK(Kurdistan Worker's Party)	15/11/1997	Interrogation / discussions	Arrested by UN security
	-Assyrian Liberation Front	12/12/1997	Interrogation / discussions	Arrested by UN security
	-Kosovo Liberation Army	22/02/1998	Interrogation / discussions	Arrested by UN security
	-Security Police	15/01/1997 17/01/1997 21/01/1997	Meetings / discussions Meetings / discussions Meetings / discussions	
	-Frontier Force Regiment	15/01/1997 16/01/1997 17/01/1997 18/01/1997 21/01/1997	Discussions Discussions Discussions Discussions Discussions	Smuggling / Terrorism Terrorism Al Qa'ida Mujahideen Security
Afghanistan (Khyber Pass / Agency)	-Smugglers	18/01/1997	Discussions	Weapons
	-Taliban	19/01/1997	Discussions	Religion / Kashmir
	-Arms manufacturers	15/01/1997 20/01/1997	Discussions Discussions / Weapon tests	Weapons / Smuggling

UN Mission (UNMOGIP) in India, Pakistan and Kashmir, from November 1993 to September 1997 (*Violations* refer to ceasefire violations)				
Pakistan; Rawalpindi UNMOGIP WINTER HQ	-UN Military Observers -UN Local Staff -Police -Pasban (Militants) -Army	Daily Weekly Monthly 27/07/1995 Weekly	Meetings / data / discussions Discussions Discussions Meeting / discussion Meetings / discussions	Militants/violations Militancy Terrorism / Security Terrorism / Kashmir Terrorism / Violations
Pakistan; Islamabad UNGOMAP HQ	-PM's Cabinet Division Secretariat -Police -Army -UN Mil. Observers (UNGOMAP) -Media -Jama'ah Islamiyah (Indonesian 'Guest Militants')	Tri-Monthly Weekly Weekly Fortnightly Weekly 15/01/1995	Meetings discussion Meetings / discussions Meetings / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings discussions Discussions	Kashmir / Militancy Terrorism / Security Terrorism / Militancy Terrorism / Militants Kashmir / Militants Militancy / Jihad
Pakistan; Peshawar	-Taliban -Religious School (Deenie Medresseh)	16/03/1997 19/03/1997	Discussions Discussions	Jihad Islam / Jihad
Pakistan; Sefid Doh	-Religious School (Deenie Medresseh)	20/03/1997	Discussions	Jihad
Pakistan Northern Areas; Astor	-UN Military Observers	Bi-annual	Meetings / data / discussions	Militants/violations
Pakistan Northern Areas; Gilgit UN Field Station	-Inter Services Intelligence -Army -UN Military Observers	05/06/1997 Bi-Annual Bi-Annual	Discussion Meetings / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Operation Topac Terrorism / violations Militants/violations
Pakistan Northern Areas; Skardu UN Field Station	-Police -UN Military Observers -Religious School (Deenie Medresseh)	Annually Bi-annual 10/07/1996	Meetings / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Discussions	Terrorism / Security Militants/violations/ Jihad
Pakistan Northern Areas; Kargil UN Field Station	-Police -UN Military Observers	Bi-annual Bi-annual	Meetings / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Terrorism / Security Militants/violations
Azad Kashmir; Rawalakot UN Field Station	-Army -UN Military Observers	Bi-Monthly Bi-Monthly	Meetings / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Terrorism / Violations Militants/violations
Azad Kashmir; Kotli UN Field Station	-Army -UN Military Observers	Bi-Monthly Bi-Monthly	Meetings / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Terrorism / Violations Militants/violations
Azad Kashmir; Sialkot UN Field Station	-Army -UN Military Observers	Bi-Monthly Bi-Monthly	Meetings / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Terrorism / Violations Militants/violations
Azad Kashmir; Bhimbar UN Field Station	-Army -UN Military Observers	Bi-Monthly Bi-Monthly	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Terrorism / Violations Militants/violations
Azad Kashmir; Muzaffarabad	-JKLF (Militants)	13/08/1996 20/12/1996 04/03/1997 07/03/1997	Discussions /data Discussions /data Discussions /data Discussion	Jihad Separatism/Kashmir Militancy Jihad
Azad Kashmir; Domel UN Field Station	-Taliban (Militants) -JKLF (Militants)	13/08/1996 20/12/1996 04/03/1997	Discussions Discussions Discussions	Militancy Militancy Militancy
	-Police -UN Military Observers	Bi-Monthly Bi-Monthly	Meetings / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Terrorism / Security Militants/violations

Frequency and Schedule of Meetings that Generated Research Information (continued)

UN Mission (UNMOGIP) in India, Pakistan and Kashmir, from November 1993 to September 1997 ('Violations' refer to ceasefire violations)				
Location	Sources	Dates	Type	Remarks
India: New Delhi UNMOGIP LIAISON OFFICE	-Army -UN Military Observers	Bi-annual Bi-annual	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Violations Militants/violations
Jammu Kashmir State; Srinagar UNMOGIP SUMMER HQ	-Army -National Security Guard (NSG) -UN Military Observers -Border Security Force (BSF) -JK Police -Central Reserve Police Force -Joint Interrogation Centre (Red 1) -Victims of interrogation centres -Hospital (Nehru. Rainawari) -Jammu Kashmir Lib. Front (JKLF) - JK Ikhwān -Harkat ul Ansar -Hizbul ul Mujahideen -JK Plebiscite Front -Israel Group -Media -UN Local Staff -Counter Militants (Iqhwān ul Muslimoon)	Daily 23/07/1997 Daily Daily Monthly Monthly 24/07/1997 13/06/1996 13/06/1996 01/06/1996 05/06/1996 06/06/1996 12/06/1996 15/06/1996 18/06/1996 29/06/1996 Weekly Daily 03/07/1996	Meetings / data / discussions Discussions Meetings / data / discussions Discussions Discussions Discussion Discussions; Shalimar Inter. centre Discussions Meetings / discussions / data Meetings / discussions / data Discussion Discussion Discussion / data Discussion Discussion Discussion Meetings / Discussions / data Meetings / discussions Meetings / discussion / data	Violations Militancy Militants/violations Militancy Militancy / Arson Militancy Militancy / Interrogations Torture methods Torture / rape / murder Independence / Militancy Weapons Counter Militancy Accession / Jihad Jihad / Pakistan Kashmir dispute / Militancy Militancy Kashmir dispute / Militancy Kashmir dispute / Militancy Counter Militancy
Jammu Kashmir State; Baramulla UN Field Station	-Army -UN Military Observers -UN Local Staff	Monthly Bi-Monthly Monthly	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Violations Militants/violations Militancy
Jammu Kashmir State; Poonch UN Field Station	-Army -UN Military Observers -UN Local Staff	Monthly Bi-Monthly Monthly	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Violations Militants/violations Militancy
Jammu Kashmir State; Rajouri UN Field Station	-Army -UN Military Observers -UN Local Staff	Monthly Bi-Monthly Monthly	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Violations Militants/violations Militancy
Jammu Kashmir State; Jammu UN Field Station	-Army -UN Military Observers -UN Local Staff	Monthly Bi-Monthly Monthly	Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions Meetings / data / discussions	Violations Militants/violations Militancy

UN Mission in Lebanon (UN Interim Force in Lebanon or UNIFIL). September 1987 to January 1989 and July 1993 to November 1993 ('Violations' refer to ceasefire violations and infiltrations)				
Location	Sources	Type	Dates	Remarks
Naqoura	-UN Military Observers (UNTSO) -UN Battalion Troops (UNIFIL) -Lebanese Army -Lebanese Gendarmerie -Israeli Defence Force (IDF) -Sth. Lebanese General Security Service (GSS) -Media -South Lebanese Army Militia (SLA or Defacto Forces / DFF)	Discussions Meetings / data Discussions Discussions Discussions Discussions Discussions Discussions	Weekly Daily Monthly Bi-monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Weekly	Violations Violations Civil War / Terrorism Civil War / Law and Order Terrorism / Infiltration Infiltrations Terrorism / civil war Warfare / infiltrations
Tyre	-UN Battalion Troops (UNIFIL) -Lebanese Gendarmerie -Hizballah	Discussions / data Discussions Discussions	Tri-monthly Tri-monthly 06/04/1988	Violations / Terrorism Civil War / Law and Order Jihad
Alma a' Shab	-Israeli Defence Force (IDF) -South Lebanese General Security Service (GSS) -Former inmates; Khiam Jail / Interrogation Centre -South Lebanese Army Militia (SLA or Defacto Forces / DFF)	Discussion Discussions Discussions Discussions	20/05/1988 Weekly 14/06/1988 20/06/1988 Weekly	Violations / attack Warfare / infiltrations Torture, murder, rape Torture, murder, rape Warfare / infiltrations
Binet Jubail	-UN Battalion Troops (UNIFIL) -South Lebanese General Security Service (GSS) -South Lebanese Army Militia (SLA or Defacto Forces / DFF)	Discussion Discussion Discussion	23/12/1998 23/12/1998 23/12/1998	Violations / Terrorism Infiltrations Warfare / infiltrations
Ein Ebel	-Israeli Defence Force (IDF) -South Lebanese General Security Service (GSS) -South Lebanese Army Militia (SLA or Defacto Forces / DFF)	Discussion Discussion Discussion	24/12/1998 24/12/1998 24/12/1998	Violations / Terrorism Infiltrations Warfare / infiltrations
CONTINUED...				

Frequency and Schedule of Meetings that Generated Research Information (continued)

CONTINUED.../				
UN Mission in Lebanon (UN Interim Force in Lebanon or UNIFIL). September 1987 to January 1989 and July 1993 to November 1993 (<i>'Violations'</i> refer to ceasefire violations and infiltrations)				
Location	Sources	Type	Dates	Remarks
Beirut	-UN Military Observers (UNTSO) -UN Battalion Troops (UNIFIL) -Lebanese Army -Lebanese Gendarmerie -Syrian Army -Media	Discussions Meetings / data Discussions Discussions Discussions Discussions	Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly 19/03/1988 25/06/1988 Bi-annually	Violations Violations Civil War Civil War / Law and Order Civil War / infiltrations Civil War / infiltrations Civil War
Saidon	-Lebanese Army -Palestinian Liberation Organisation	Discussions Discussions	15/08/1988 15/08/1988	Civil war / infiltrations Infiltrations
Shtoor / Jdehdeh	-Lebanese Gendarmerie -Syrian Army	Discussion Discussions	20/09/1998 20/09/1998 25/09/1998	Civil war Civil war Civil war

UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) from January 1989 to May 1991. UNAVEM II from May 1991 to December 1992 (<i>'Violations'</i> refer to violations of withdrawal and surrender of weapons)				
Location	Sources	Type	Dates	Remarks
73 locations where there was an established UNAVEM presence, within six UN operation provinces (Luanda, Sauro, Luena, Huambo, Mavinga and Lubango). These operational provinces were in turn located within Angolan national provinces, namely: Bengo; Benguela; Bié; Cabinda; Cunene; Cuando-Cubango; Cuanza-Norte; Cunene Sul; Huambo; Huila; Lunda-Norte; Lunda- Sul; Luanda; Malanje; Moxico; Namibe; Uíge and Zaire	-UN Military Observers - MPLA (FAPLA soldiers) -UNITA (FALLA guerrillas) -Media -General Consoção (MPLA)	Discussions Meetings / data Discussions Discussions Discussion	Daily Monthly Bi-Monthly Weekly 08/08/1992	Civil war /Violations Violations Civil War / Violations Civil War / UNITA Impending outbreak of war

Annex E

List of Interrogation Centres (ICs) and Joint Interrogation Centres (JICs)

SRINAGAR

Old Airport JIC. The largest IC in a former Army Camp. Most Mujahideen are brought here. Facilities provide for up to 500 persons to undergo torture at any one time.

Red-16 IC. This is, with some brazenness, next door to the UNMOGIP Srinagar HQs. at the foot of the Suleiman mountain. Previously occupied by the JK Police, the CRPF³⁰ and BSF³¹ run it.

Huri Niwas IC. This was once the Srinagar residence of Maharaja Hari Singh. CRPF run, it is the most barbaric.

Badgam Bagh IC. Inside 'Batwara' Army HQ, very old and notorious, it is next to the Broadway Cinema.

Totoo Ground IC. Previously an Army training ground, it is in Batmaloo, next to a major bus-stop.

Degree College JIC. The former Bemina college; CRPF and BSF use it for residence and as an IC.

Papa-2 IC. This IC is run by 8th Battn. of the BSF and is located in Sonawari.

Badami Bagh IC. This IC is located inside the Army Camp.

Pantta Chowk IC. This IC is located within the BSF Camp.

Sonwar Bagh JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF and CRPF.

Raja Bagh JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF, CRPF and JK Police.

Bagh e Mehtab JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF and CRPF.

Seki Dafar JIC. This Joint IC is run by the Police and CRPF.

Panorama IC. This IC is located on the by-pass road and is run by Police.

Bagh e Ali Mardn JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF, CRPF and Army.

Zakura JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF, CRPF and Army.

Tail Bal JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF, CRPF and Army.

Shalimar JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF, CRPF and Army.

Shah Cinema JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF, CRPF and Army.

Neelam Cinema JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF, CRPF and Army.

Hawal Cinema JIC. This Joint IC is run by the BSF, CRPF and Army.

All Police Stations in the Srinagar District.

BARAMULLA

Du-Ie-Aab Ghah IC. A former fruit-juice factory, 6 km from Sopore where the Jhellum & Nala Puhru rivers meet. It is the largest IC in Sopore.

Thimaia Centre IC. This IC is located in the 19th Baramulla Infantry Division barracks (*housed in a former cinema called Thimaia Hall.*)

Watalab Rest House IC. A former rest-house, it is strategically sited at the Sopore / Bandipora cross-roads and hill-tracks.

Government Degree College IC. This IC is located inside a BSF Camp at Sopore.

Gulmarg IC. This IC is located inside the Baba Reshi Army Camp.

Baramulla IC. This IC is located inside Singh Pora Army Camp.

Wadoora College IC. This IC is located inside a BSF Camp at Sopore.

Sundarwani IC. This IC is located inside a BSF Camp at Bandipora.

Pattan Army Camp IC. This IC is located inside an Army Camp.

Doab Garh IC. This IC is located inside a CRPF Camp.

Dawar Gurez IC. This IC is located inside a BSF Camp.

All Police Stations in the Baramulla District.

BADGAM

Pir Bagh IC. This IC is run by the Intelligence Branch

Kakao Rini Chari Sharif IC. This IC inside the BSF Camp.

Badgam IC. This IC is located inside Khan Sahib Army Camp.

Town Hall IC. This IC is located inside the former Town Hall and is run by the CRPF.

HMT IC. This IC is located inside Zaina Kote CRPF Camp.

Ompura IC. This IC is located inside a CRPF Camp.

Chana Pora IC. This IC is located inside a BSF Camp.

All Police Stations in the Badgam District.

This suspect was released from a JIC with extensive burns and other torture marks.

³⁰ CRPF is the Central Reserve Police Force

³¹ BSF is the Border Security Force

ISLAMABAD (ANANTNAG)

Dooro Shahabad IC . This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Khanabal IC. This IC is located at the Police Lines (Station Cantonment).

Baniball IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Chattergul Brah IC. This IC is inside a BSF Camp.

Khundroo IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Qazi Gund IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Bejbeharra IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

All Police Stations in the Islamabad (Anantnag) District.

PULWAMA

Kaka Pora IC. This IC is inside a BSF Camp.

Balev Gund IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Shopian IC. This IC is inside a BSF Camp.

Pulwama Police HQ IC. This IC is inside the Cantonment Police Lines.

Boonara IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Awanti Pora IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Tral IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

All Police Stations in the Pulwama District.

KUPWARA

City Centre IC. This IC is located in the former Police Station in Kupwara town.

Kali Mitti IC. This IC is inside the BSF Camp at Zangli.

Trehgam IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Rest House IC. This IC is inside Karnah Army Camp.

Kupwara Police HQ IC. This IC is inside the Cantonment Police Lines.

Battergam IC. This IC is inside the BSF Camp.

Chowkibal IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

Drugmulla IC. This IC is inside the Army Camp.

JAMMU

Canal Centre IC. Situated on the Jammu canal, this IC is also the JK State Headquarters of most Indian Agencies and Paramilitary forces, such as the CRPF, BSF and RAW³².

Blindfolded suspected Militants rounded up and en route to an Interrogation Centre

³² RAW is the Research & Analysis Wing. This is a main Indian security and intelligence organisation.

Annex G

List of Kashmiri Militant (*Guerrilla/Terrorist*) Training Camps / Staging Areas

Young Kashmiri Militants

TRAINING CAMPS (MOST IN AZAD KASHMIR & PAKISTAN WITH A FEW IN THE JK STATE):

Abbottabad, Alakot, Alha ka Ghera, Aliabad, Arza, Athmugam, Attock, Autmoquam, Bagh, Barakot, Betal Pul, Bhatapora, Bhimber, Calnari, Chattar Ambore, Chenari, Chhattar, Cuttock, Dhana, Domel, Garmi, Garhi Dupatta, Garmi Habibullah, Gilgit, Gojra Fort, Gund, Haji Pir, Hajira, Hallam Shumali, Hollapo Jungles, Ilaqa Bair, Jabri, Janglo Mangal, Jari Kas, Kamri, Kel, Khost, Kohat, Kotli (2; *one at city Match Factory*), Kucha, Lahabad Pur, Lahore, Larkana, Leswa, Lipa, Makri, Mang Basri, Mansara, Mirpur, Murree, Muzzafarabad (*capital city of Azad Kashmir, in many ways a sort of focal centre for Militancy and with at least 10 training camps, including one in the city Match Factory and one in the Sharkot lines*), Nausheri, Panandri, Pantachowk, Peshawar (*in 3 Afghan refugee camps*), Pir Panjal, Rawalakot, Sangli, Saphota, Sargodha, Shahid Abbazi, Shakkot, Sialkot and Shardi.

TRAINING CAMPS IN AFGHANISTAN (SEVERAL NOW ARE NON OPERATIONAL):

Al Badar (3 camps), Al Fatah, Jalalabad, Kabul, Koth, 8 others at least, locations unknown.

STAGING AREAS (MOST WITHIN THE JK STATE, SOME IN AZAD KASHMIR):

Baramulla, Domel Bridge Police Station, Dundhial, Garhi Dupatta, Kel, Khojabandi, Kupwara, Lipa Valley, Sopore, Tejian and Nekrun.

Annex H

Threat received from two local Kashmiri groups based in Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Miscellaneous Notes

2. About 1 year in which I was involved over the years, although not research activities, have

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Annex I

Miscellaneous Notes

Certain events in which I was involved over the years, although not research activity, have provided a deal of insight into the topic (*terrorism*) of the selected or published work; *Global terrorism*.

These activities have permitted me to write from the position of first hand experience, on certain aspects of the topic, mostly concerning the use and effect of lethal force involving military style weapons.

These events are as follows:

- 1) Being on police duty at the Iranian Embassy siege in London (*April 1980*).
- 2) Being part of a [*high security*] London police station team, securing an important terrorist awaiting trial.
- 3) Being under attack by an SLA (*South Lebanese Army*) tank while travelling in a vehicle.
- 4) Leading an Angolan Government Infantry platoon during attacks by armed elements upon the UN HQ.
- 5) Being under intermittent bombardment for three days (*Angola*) by light to medium infantry weapons.
- 6) Negotiating release of myself and another UN staff member (*UNFAO*) from armed elements, following the resumption of full scale civil war in Angola (*October 1992*).
- 7) Being on the scene of the Egyptian embassy bombing in Islamabad (*November 1995*).

On a different note, I was happy last year to receive a surprise communication from a Police Major serving with the UN in Kosovo, to the effect that the information in *Global Terrorism* had been put to some practical use. It mentioned that his men responded to a multiple terrorist bombing incident in a nearby village (*Viti-na, in the Gnjilani region*) in the early hours of the morning. He withdrew his men as a result of what he had read about terrorism tactics contained in *Global Terrorism*. His men were consequently saved from further explosions in which some KFOR (*Kosovo Force – a NATO led military force*) troops were tragically blown up and injured.

Annex J

Bibliography of Books Read during the Period of Research (the details of between 20 and 30 books are not shown on this list)

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN	Publisher
1.	A Gazetteer of Kashmir (1873)	C. Bates	-	Superintendent of Gov. printing
2.	A touch of genius	Brown/Cave	1557782032	Paragon
3.	Adolf Hitler	J. Toland	034529470X	Ballantine
4.	Before their Diaspora	W. Khalidi	0887282288	Inst. for Palestinian Studies. Wash. DC
5.	Biological Warfare and Terrorism	USA Army/CDC	-	US Army
6.	Birth of a tragedy: Kashmir	Prof. A. Lamb	0907129072	Roxford Books
7.	Broken Lives	Col. B. Stewart	0006382681	Harper Collins
8.	C ³ Systems 1993-4	Peter Rackham	0710610734	Jane's
9.	Countering Terrorism through International Cooperation	ISPAC (UN)	-	UN
10.	Crusaders	Jones/Ereira	056337007	BBC Books
11.	Dark Nature	Lyall Watson	034061787X	Hodder & Stoughton
12.	Dirty Tricks or Trump Cards	R. Godson	0765806991	Transaction
13.	Gazetteer of Kashmir & Ladakh (1891)	Quartermaster General of India	9693501047	Sang-e-Meel (Lahore)
14.	Goebbels	R. Reuth	0151360766	Harcourt Brace
15.	Historical dictionary of terrorism	Anderson/ Sloan	0810841010	Scarecrow press
16.	History of Kashmir: A study in Documents (1916-1939)	Mirza Hussein	9694150302	NIHCR Islamabad
17.	History of the World	J. M. Roberts	0195210433	Oxford UP
18.	India: Torture, Rape and Deaths in Custody	Amnesty International	0939994739	John D. Lucas
19.	Inside Terrorism	Bruce Hoffman	0231114680	Columbia
20.	Int. Instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism	UN	9211336317	UN
21.	Intelligence Warfare	Col. W. Kennedy	0517412640	Crescent Books
22.	Jack The Ripper: A-Z	Begg, Fido & Skinner	0747244456	headline
23.	Kashmir & United Nations	Sharma and Bakshi	8174880615	Anmol Publications
24.	Kashmir during British Rule	Sharma and Bakshi	8174880669	Anmol Publications
25.	Kashmir in the Crossfire	V. Schofield	1860640362	I.B. Tauris
26.	Kashmir: A disputed legacy	Prof. A. Lamb	0195774736	Oxford
27.	KGB	Deriabin & Bagley	0870528041	Hippocrene
28.	KGB today	J. Baron	0340352124	Hodder & Stoughton
29.	Kovoet	J. Hooper	1868121674	Southern Book Publishers
30.	Massacre at Malmedy	C. Whiting	0812880277	Stein & Day
31.	Mein Kampf	A. Hitler	071265254X	Pimlico
32.	My Life: A Fragment	Maulana Jauhur	-	National press Trust (India)

Bibliography of Books Read during the Period of Research (continued)

	Title	Author/Editor	ISBN	Publisher
1.	Peacekeeping & Pubic Information	I. Lehmann	13679880	Frank Cass
2.	Promise of Hope	Col. M. Cook	0241134676	Penguin
3.	Purnell's History of the Second World War (vol. I-VII)	Purnell	-	Purnell
4.	Rebel Hearts	K. Toolis	0330346482	Picador
5.	Rommel	C. Douglas-Horne	-	Military Book Society
6.	SAS. Illustrated History	B. Davies	1852276819	Virgin
7.	Secrets and Stories of the War (1963) . Volumes I & II	Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks	-	Readers Digest
8.	Security and Co-In Equipment 1993-4	Ian V Hogg	0710610912	Jane's
9.	SS Werewolf Combat Instruction Manual	M. Fagnan (translator)	0873642481	Paladin Press
10.	Supremely Abominable Crimes	Edward Burman	0850319285	A & B
11.	Terrorism : An introduction	J. White	0534526993	West Wadsworth
12.	Terrorism in the 21 st century	Cindy Combs	0130208876	Prentice Hall
13.	Terrorism Today	Spindlove/ Simonsen	0023017317	Prentice Hall
14.	Terrorism: A global survey	Amelia Humphreys	0710616627	Jane's
15.	The Anglo-Boer Wars	M. Barthorp	0947444335	Bok Books Int.
16.	The Berlin Bunker	J. O'Donnell	0099216809	Arrow Books
17.	The Bible. Illustrated and condensed.	-	0276420136	Reader's Digest
18.	The Blue Helmets 3 rd Edition	UN	9211006112	UN DPI
19.	The Century of Warfare	C. Messenger	0002555468	Harper Collins
20.	The Chinese Secret Service	Faligot/Kauffer	0747233683	Headline
21.	The Elite: Story of the Rhodesian SAS	B. Cole	0620074213	Three Knights
22.	The end of the 3 rd Reich	Gen. Chuikov	-	USSR
23.	The First day on the Somme (1971)	M. Middlebrooke	-	MBAS London
24.	The killing of SS Obergruppenführer Reinhard Heydrich	C. MacDonald	0333540263	MacMillan
25.	The Knights of Bushido	Lord Russell	-	Cassell
26.	The Nazis and the Occult	N/ Sklar	0880294124	Dorset press
27.	The Nemesis File	P. Bruce	1857821351	Blake
28.	The New Pakistan	S. Kumar	0706906322	Vikas (India)
29.	The Nuremberg Raid	M. Middlebrook	-	Military Book Society
30.	The Operators	J. Rennie	0712677305	Century
31.	The Peacekeepers of Kashmir	P. Dawson	8171545815	Popular (India)
32.	The Rise and fall of the 3 rd Reich	W. Shirer	0671728695	Simon & Schuster
33.	The Road to Khartoum	C. Trench	0880291524	Dorset press
34.	The Scourge of the Swastika	Lord Russell	-	Cassell
35.	The Sinai Peace Front	B. Sternfelt	185065090X	C. Hurst
36.	The Spear of Destiny	T. Ravenscroft	0877285470	Weiser
37.	The war years in pictures (vol. I-VI)	Odhams	-	Odhams
38.	Thesaurus & Glossary of early warning & conflict prevention	Alex Schmid	-	Erasmus University
39.	Western Responses to Terrorism	Alex Schmid	0714645214	Frank Cass
40.	Witchcraze	A. Barstow	006250049X	Harper Collins

Notes

(For use of Director of Studies and Examining Body, if desired)

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